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IN THIS ISSUE

MORE PAPER MONEY ICONOGRAPHY—THE BATTLE OF IQUIQUE

Lee E. Poleske 59

1929-1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES—SUPPLEMENT XIII

M. Owen Warns 63

UPDATE—INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL BANKS CHARTERS BY STATES WHOSE NOTES OF THE 1929-1935 ISSUING PERIOD REMAIN UNREPORTED

M. Owen Warns 68

THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN AS SEEN ON 19th CENTURY BANK NOTES

Gene Hessler 75

WILLIAM WALKER'S MILITARY SCRIP

Edward Schuman 79

CEREMONIES FOR FIRST REGAN/ORTEGA FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

..... 82

THE PAPER COLUMN

Peter Huntoon 87

RAILROAD NOTES AND SCRIP OF THE UNITED

STATES, THE CONFEDERATE STATES AND CANADA

Richard T. Hooper 90

MAKING OUR PAPER MONEY—1893 95

SOCIETY FEATURES

INTEREST BEARING NOTES 97

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEMPHIS SHOW 98

SECRETARY'S REPORT 99

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More Paper Money Iconography

THE BATTLE OF IQUIQUE

by LEE E. POLESKE

Photographs by Author

BECAUSE of the Battle of Iquique both the victor, Miguel Grau, and the vanquished, Arturo Prat, became naval heroes in their native lands and both men have been commemorated many times on the bank notes of Peru and Chile. The battle which took place in 1879 was the first major naval engagement of the War of the Pacific (1879-1883).

The War had its origin in the nitrate-rich Atacama Desert shared by Chile, Bolivia and Peru. In the 1870s the principal mining activity was in the Antofagasta area of Bolivia, but the companies doing the work were for the most part owned and operated by Chileans. Added to this was a long-standing dispute over the border between Chile and Bolivia. In 1874, the two countries signed a treaty in which Chile agreed to the 24th parallel as the border in exchange for Bolivia's promise not to impose new taxes on the Chilean nitrate companies operating in its territory. But in 1878, Bolivia imposed new taxes on the companies and when they refused to pay them, confiscated their property. Chile protested this action and in January 1879 sent troops to occupy Antofagasta. Bolivia then declared war on Chile. The latter, knowing of a secret treaty of mutual aid between Bolivia and Peru, asked Peru to declare its neutrality; when it refused, Chile declared war on both countries in April 1879; Peru then officially came into the war on Bolivia's side.

Chile quickly occupied all of Bolivia's Pacific coast territory up to the Peruvian border, while the Chilean navy carried the war into Peruvian waters.

A Chilean naval squadron under Admiral Juan Williams Rebolledo blockaded the Peruvian port of Iquique as soon as war was declared. On May 16, 1879, most of the squadron left that port to sail north to Callao to launch a surprise attack on the Peruvian fleet while it lay at anchor. Only two ships were left to maintain the blockade, the corvette *Esmeralda* and the gunboat *Covadonga*, with Captain Arturo Prat (Figure 1) of the former as the officer-in-charge. The two lightly armed wooden ships were in poor condition, no doubt the reason they were left behind. Prat was a well-educated and devoted officer; he was also one of a small group of officers who had been critical of Admiral Williams Rebolledo's lack of aggressive action against the Peruvian navy. Now that the Admiral was going on the offensive, he used the opportunity to take revenge against one of his critics by making Prat remain at Iquique rather than going with the fleet to Callao to participate in what was hoped to be the decisive battle of the war.

Lee E. Poleske collects banknotes from Latin American countries, Portugal and Portuguese colonies. He has a B.A. in history and a M.S. in media technology. He is the librarian for the Latin American Paper Money Society.



Figure 1. Captain Arturo Prat (1848-1879), the Chilean hero of the Battle of Iquique, has appeared on many of the bank notes of his native land. The above portrait is from a 1978 50 pesos note (P-118). A quiet studious man, devoted to his family, yet able to show great bravery under fire, Prat has been the supreme hero of Chile ever since his death.

On the same day, May 16, 1879, the Peruvian squadron had left Callao going south in search of the Chilean squadron. The two fleets unknowingly passed each other at sea.

Stopping at Arica, the Peruvian commander, Captain Miguel Grau (Figure 2), learned that only two Chilean ships remained at Iquique. He decided to take his two ironclads, the *Huáscar* and the *Independencia*, to Iquique and break the blockade. Both ironclads were protected by 4½ inches of armor, armed with heavy guns, had armored rams, and were twice as fast as the *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga*.

At dawn on May 21, 1879, the captain of the *Covadonga*, Carlos Condell, was informed by his lookout that two ships were approaching from the north. Condell recognized the ships as the *Independencia* and the *Huáscar*. He put his men on



Figure 2. Miguel Grau (1834-1879), Peru's greatest naval hero, defeated Prat at the Battle of Iquique only to fall in battle himself some months later. He started his naval career at 18 and had worked his way to the rank of captain by 1868. This fine portrait of him appears on the 1000 soles de oro note of Peru (P-116).

alert and rowed to the *Esmeralda* to notify Prat, who without any hesitation decided to stand and fight. Showing his characteristic concern for the well-being of his men, Prat made sure that breakfast was served on both ships, then as the battle was about to begin he addressed his crew: "Our colors have never yielded to the enemy. I hope they will not have to do it on this occasion. While I live that flag will flutter in its place. If I die my officers will know how to fulfill their duty." The crew answered with a *Viva Chile!*

The *Huáscar*, Grau's flagship, fired the first shot of the battle at 8 a.m. At an early point in the battle, the action split into two separate engagements, one between the *Huáscar* and the *Esmeralda*, the other between the *Independencia* and the *Covadonga*.

One of the *Esmeralda*'s old boilers exploded at the start of the battle, greatly diminishing her ability to maneuver. Throughout the fighting, the ship was not only being fired on by the ironclad, but also was receiving musket fire from the Peruvians on the shore. The battle settled into a stalemate; the *Esmeralda*'s guns had little effect on the ironclad and due to the poor marksmanship of the Peruvians, the corvette, although hit several times, was not in danger of sinking. At 11 a.m. Grau tried to break the stalemate by ramming the *Esmeralda* (Figure 3). As soon as the *Huáscar* hit the corvette, Prat shouted out the command "Board!" but in the confusion of the moment only Sergeant Juan de Dios Aldea heard him and jumped with him onto the deck of the Peruvian ship. Before anyone could join them, the two vessels pulled apart; Prat and the sergeant were almost immediately shot down.

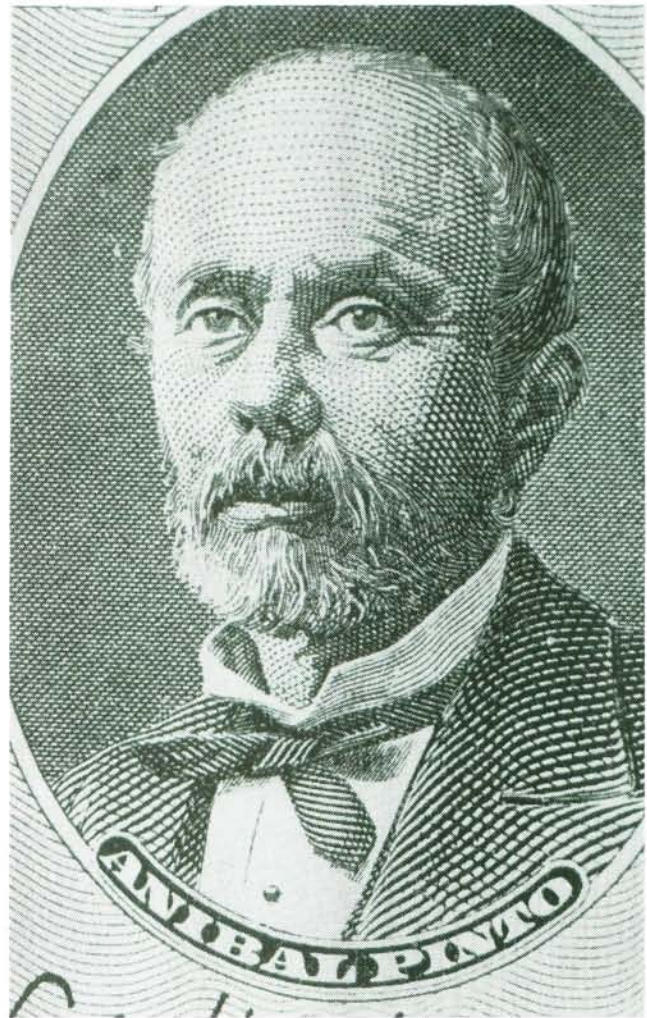


Figure 5. Aníbal Pinto (1825-1884), the president of Chile at the start of the War of the Pacific, as seen on a Banco de Chile 50 pesos note (P-90). A scholarly man, moderate and conciliatory by nature, he entered the presidency in 1876 during a time of grave economic problems, which necessitated drastic cuts in military expenditures making Chile ill-prepared for war when it came and forcing Pinto to initially pursue a defensive policy, which proved unpopular but necessary at the time.

Lieutenant Luis Uribe now took command of the *Esmeralda*. The *Huáscar* rammed the corvette again; this time Lieutenant Ignacio Serrano and a few sailors jumped on board the *Huáscar* and suffered the same fate as Prat. A third ramming successfully overturned the *Esmeralda*; a last shot was fired by marine guard Ernesto Riquelme; and at about 12:30 p.m. the *Esmeralda*, with its flag still flying on the masthead, sank. About 60 of the 200-man crew survived the battle.

Meanwhile Captain Condell had decided to use the shallow draft of his gunboat to escape. He edged out of the port and headed south keeping near the coast line, fighting a running battle with the pursuing *Independencia*. Trying to ram the *Covadonga*, the *Independencia* struck bottom, crushed its prow and keeled over; Condell now turned back and opened a heavy fire on the helpless ironclad. The timely arrival of the *Huáscar* drove the *Covadonga* off, but the *Independencia* was a total wreck.



Figure 4. In 1979, on the centennial of the Battle of Iquique, Peru issued this commemorative 5000 soles de oro silver coin. The obverse was similar to a medal presented to Admiral Grau by the women of Lima in 1879 for his victory over the *Esmeralda*.

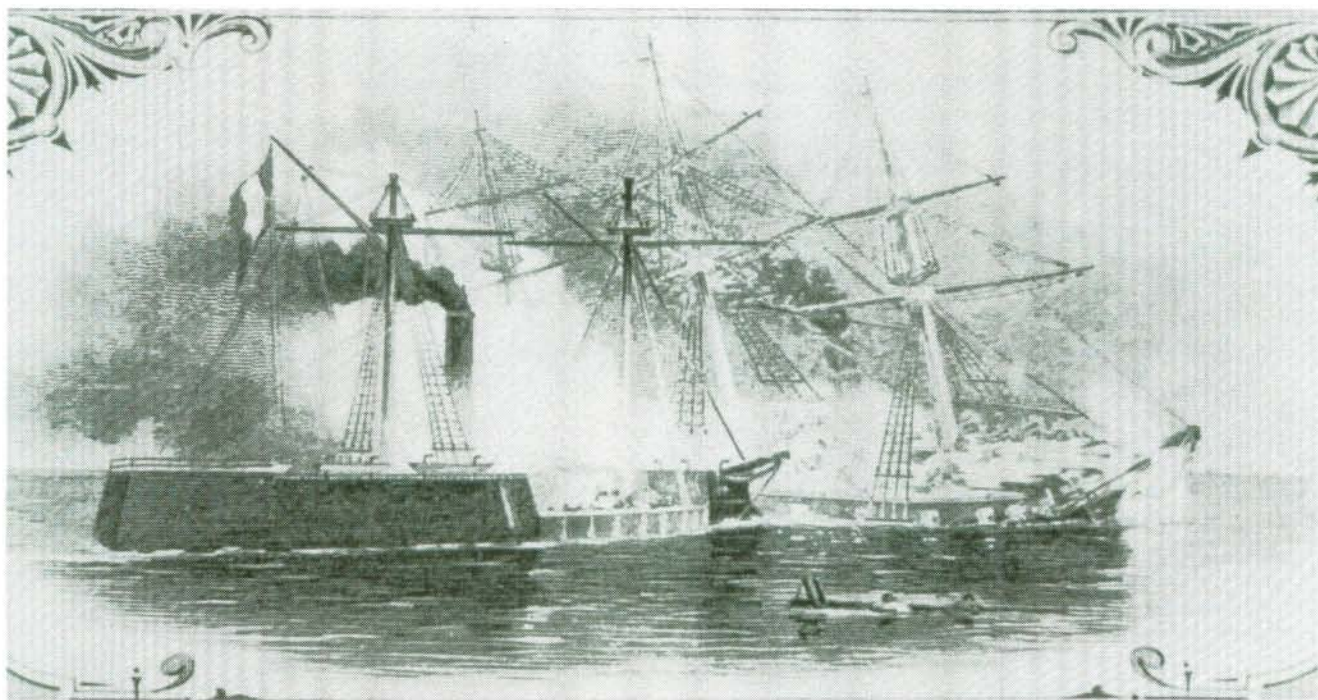


Figure 3. A vignette of the *Huáscar* ramming the *Esmeralda* during the Battle of Iquique appears on the back of the 20 pesos note of the Bank of Curicó; appropriately enough, Captain Prat appears on the face of this 19th century private bank note. (P-A138 in Pick III)

Grau returned to Iquique where he gave Prat and the other Chilean dead an honorable burial. He later wrote a letter to Prat's widow saying that her husband had died "a victim of his excessive intrepidity, in the defense and for the glory of the flag of his country." Grau sent Captain Prat's personal effects with the letter and said, "I sincerely deplore this mournful event and in expressing my sympathy I take the opportunity of sending the precious relics that he carried on his person when he fell, believing that they may afford some slight consolation in the midst of your great sorrow."²

Grau received a hero's welcome at Callao and was promoted to rear-admiral (Figure 4). But the fact remained that as a result of the battle, Peru had lost its best ironclad, while Chile had only lost a worn-out corvette.

Once the circumstances of the battle became known in Chile, Prat was almost universally hailed as a hero, even a martyr, while the wreck of the *Independencia* was credited to luck and Condell's conduct during the battle was considered somewhat questionable. The reasons for proclaiming Prat a hero were varied. His heroism against overwhelming odds made the loss of the *Esmeralda* seem less important; also Prat had proved that Chile's warrior traditions were still alive; his act both bolstered national morale and provided a rallying cry for revenge. Those who opposed President Pinto's (Figure 5) conduct of the war were especially loud in their praise of Prat, contrasting his spirit of sacrifice with, in their view, Pinto's too cautious approach toward defeating Chile's enemies.

It was in the five months after the Battle of Iquique that Admiral Grau performed his greatest service to Peru and proved himself a true hero. Eluding the Chilean naval ships looking for him, he sailed up and down the coast of Chile bombarding towns, capturing shipping and by tying down the Chilean navy to the defense of its own coast prevented an invasion of Peru. Peru's major cities could best be reached by an invasion from the sea and until Chile had uncontested control of the Pacific coast, it could not hope to launch and supply a successful invasion.

Then on October 8, 1879, a six-ship Chilean squadron came upon the *Huáscar* and the wooden corvette *Unión* off Angamos Point near Mejillones. Outnumbered, the Peruvian ships steamed north. The *Unión*, although pursued by two of the Chilean vessels, was able to reach Arica safely that night. The Chilean ironclad cruiser *Cochrane* was faster than the *Huáscar* and was able to force Grau to stand and fight. One of the first shots fired by the *Cochrane* hit the conning tower of the *Huáscar* where Grau was directing the battle, and the explosion literally blew him to pieces. His next in command continued the battle until he too was killed; the next two commanding officers were also killed, and the final one was severely wounded. Since the two ships had outdistanced the rest of the squadron, for a while the battle was evenly matched, but then the ironclad *Blanco Encalada* and the *Covadonga* arrived on the scene. Heroically the crew of the *Huáscar* fought on as her guns were silenced one by one. The last shot of the battle was fired by the *Covadonga*. Rather than surrender the ship, the last commander of the *Huáscar* ordered the engineer to open her valves and sink her, but the Chileans were able to board the ship and take control of it before it sank. The *Huáscar* was towed to port and after being repaired was incorporated into the Chilean navy. The battle off Angamos Point was of great interest to students of naval

warfare and naval architects of the time because it was the first engagement fought at sea by ironclads (the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* had fought in a harbor).

With the loss of Grau and the *Huáscar*, Peru lost control of the sea and Chile was able to invade and eventually defeat its two opponents. As a result of the war Bolivia lost its Pacific coast, Peru lost two coastal provinces, and Chile became the dominant Pacific power in South America.

Ever since the Battle of Iquique, Prat and Grau have been honored by their respective nations for the spirit of bravery, patriotism and sacrifice they both epitomized. What the Chilean newspaper *El Ferrocarril* said about Prat on June 1, 1879 could equally as well be said about Grau: "He was a standard of what ought to be expected of the sublime abnegation of our men of war, the active dedication and vigilance which the public demands of its forces . . . the spirit of those who sacrifice their lives in the nation's defense."³

NOTES

1. Luis Galdames. *A History of Chile*. trans. by Isaac Cox (New York: Russell & Russell, Inc., 1964), p. 328.
2. Clements R. Markham. *The War Between Peru and Chile 1879-1882*. (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1883), p. 111-112.
3. William F. Sater. *The Heroic Image in Chile—Arturo Prat Secular Saint*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973), p. 56.

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1929 1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

BY ...
M. OWEN WARNS
NLG

SUPPLEMENT XIII Additions to the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues previously reported

THIS 13th Supplement to the original listings of the small size National Bank Note issues reveals the continued interest among our members in the on-going study of these notes. In this most recent stage of our progress we are able to record a total of 402 previously unreported notes, among which are 113 charters surfacing for the first time.

For the benefit of those who have become members in recent years it is advisable to acquaint them with the details of how the small size National Bank Note study group was created. It had its beginning in 1967 at the ANA convention in Miami Beach when a handful of members banded together; this group consisted of Johnny O. Bass, John T. Hickman, Richard L. Hood, Peter W. Huntoon, Louis Van Belkum, and John T. Waters; it was led by M. Owen Warns. The purpose of forming the study group was to seek out, record and preserve for posterity current data before it lapsed into oblivion. In 1970, with the cooperation of SPMC President Glenn B. Smedley and the approval of the Board of Governors, a publication covering the notes of the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues became a reality.

The first printing of 1000 copies was a quick sellout. A second printing also became a sellout. Today a copy sells at a premium. For those members who missed the earlier Supplements, they are listed below for their information and guidance.

Supplement - I, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #37 - 1st quarter 1971	
Supplement - II, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #54 - November 1974	
Supplement - III, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #61 - Jan. - Feb. 1976	
Supplement - IV, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #71 - Sep. - Oct. 1977	
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Supplement - X, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #92 - Mar. - Apr. 1981	
Supplement - XI, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #99 - May - Jun. 1982	
Supplement - XII, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #104 - Mar. - Apr. 1983	
Supplement - XIII, <i>Paper Money</i> , whole #110 - Mar. - Apr. 1984	

The large responses in Supplement II when 553 previously unreported charters were recorded and in Supplement III with 1263 notes represented the greatest number of each to be recorded in a single Supplement since the initial Supplement I appeared. These responses over the years are attributable to The Society of Paper Money Collector's publication *The National Bank Note Issues of the 1929-1935 Note Issuing*

Period, in which appeared the original listings of the notes and charters known to have surfaced and reported at the time. Since then 13 Supplements have followed intermittently over the years as notes and charters surface.

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- 6120 Hillsboro 20.
- 7561 Lucas 10.
- 11781 Emporia 5.

KENTUCKY

- 2726 Newport 10.
- 5486 Glasgow 20.
- * 8903 Burnside 20.
- 13763 Paintsville 10.

LOUISIANA

- 8654 Monroe 10.

MAINE

- * 1315 Brunswick 10, 20.
- * 2642 Searsport 10, 20.
- * 6190 Caribou 10.
- * 9609 Gardiner 5.
- * 10628 Van Buren 10.
- * 14224 Fort Kent 10.

MARYLAND

5943 Grantsville 20.
8587 Sykesville 10.
13853 Hancock 20.

MASSACHUSETTS

428 Easthampton 20.
517 Quincy 20.
866 Milford 20.
885 Lee 10.
934 Southbridge 20.
1329 Lowell 20.
4562 Adams 20.

MICHIGAN

2143 Hancock 5.

MINNESOTA

6488 McIntosh 20.
9253 Waseca 20.
10903 Keewatin 5.

MISSISSIPPI

6188 Gulfport 5.

MISSOURI

9928 Chaffee 10.
13367 Versailles 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

401 Portsmouth 20.
499 Perry 20.
537 Charlestown 20.
596 Claremont 5.
1179 Peterborough 5.
1180 Somersworth 5, 20.
1242 East Jaffrey 20.
1645 Laconia 5.
* 1688 Hillsboro 10.
4793 Claremont 20.
* 5317 Groveton 20.

NEW JERSEY

1221 Sussex 5.
4072 Paterson 5.
12022 Laurel Springs 10.
12690 Clifton 5.

NEW YORK

222 Ithaca 10, 20.
963 Troy 10.
* 981 Pine Plains 20.
* 1298 Schuylerville 10.
1380 Poughkeepsie 100.
1596 Wayland 20.
* 3245 Salem 5.
7009 Allegany 20.
9305 Gloversville 20.
* 9326 Wappingers Falls 20.
10767 Harrisville 5.
13254 New York City 5.
* 13289 Wells 5.
* 13959 New York City 10.
* 13960 Pine Bush 5.

NORTH CAROLINA

7698 Durham 5.

* 8649 Burlington 5.

NORTH DAKOTA

5798 Cando 10.
9539 Belfield 20.
12401 Dickinson 20.

OHIO

1241 Lancaster 100.
1903 Jackson 5.
5522 Plain City 10.
5530 Covington 10.
5602 Bethesda 20.
* 5640 Fredricktown 20.
* 6345 Wellsville 5.
* 6594 New Carlisle 10.
6624 Bridgeport 5, 20.
6662 Summerfield 20.
7091 Wauseon 10.
7759 Powhatan Point 20.
7800 Sardina 20.
* 8175 Coolville 10.
* 9563 Pitsburg 10.
11343 Pandora 10.

OKLAHOMA

7667 Antlers 20.
* 10286 Madill 20.
13891 Ponca City 20.

OREGON

* 3486 Astoria 20.
3857 McMinnville 20.
8036 Forest Grove 5.
8554 Forest Grove 20.
8691 Burns 5, 10.
10676 Gardiner 20.
11121 Lakeview 10.
* 11271 Molalla 20.
11801 Klamath Falls 20.
13299 Portland 10.
13771 Medford 10.

PENNSYLVANIA

834 Shippensburg 5.
1464 Williamsport 50.
3255 Emporium 20.
4100 Somerset 5.
* 4927 North East 20.
5131 Union City 20.
5198 Delta 20.
5452 Somerset 10.
5768 Cresson 10.
6275 Clifton Heights 10.
* 6350 Le Raysville 5.
6465 Quakertown 10.
6642 Smithfield 10.
6794 Clairton 20.
6929 Ellsworth 20.
* 7488 Sykesville 10.
7620 Reynoldsville 20.
7910 Nicholson 20.
7993 Indiana 10.
9317 Canton 10.
9392 Williamsburg 10.
* 9416 Eldred 10.
9422 Lititz 20.
9505 Ulster 20.

9508 Ralston 20.
* 9783 Genesee 10.
* 10211 Thompsonstown 10, 20.
10839 Ambridge 10.
* 11127 Liberty 5.
11369 Port Royal 10.
* 11393 Springville 10.
* 11643 Picture Rocks 5.
* 11981 Numidia 10.
12720 Cassandra 10.
13699 Sewickley 10.
13863 Strausstown 5, 20.

TENNESSEE

3432 Morristown 20.
10735 Athens 10.
11202 Sweetwater 5.

TEXAS

2455 Dallas 20.
2486 Laredo 10.
2940 Decatur 10.
3135 Waco 5.
3212 Waxhachie 20.
3248 Albany 20.
* 3260 San Angelo 20.
* 3346 San Marcos 50.
3816 Terrel 5.
3836 Kaufman 20.
* 3859 Taylor 50.
3985 Dallas 50.
4030 Lockhart 20.
4208 Huntsville 10.
4238 Beeville 10.
4265 Bowie 10.
4308 Austin 5.
4389 Grandview 5.
* 4410 Giddings 20.
4451 Hamilton 5.
4461 Itaska 20.
4474 Haskell 10.
* 4684 Crockett 10.
4695 Brownwood 100.
4701 Daingerfield 10.
4708 Denton 20.
4710 Amarillo 10.
* 4785 Bowie 20.
4865 Dublin 10.
5097 Sequin 5.
5127 Mineola 5, 20.
* 5190 Novasota 10.
5238 Canyon 10.
5288 Gilmer 10.
* 5324 Celeste 10.
5466 Sonora 20.
* 5589 Iowa Park 20.
5604 Hereford 10.
5614 Karnes City 5.
* 5670 Howe 10.
* 5680 Albany 10.
* 5710 Roxton 20.
* 5737 Trenton 10, 20.
5741 Gilmer 10.
5774 Moody 10.
* 5932 Kemp 20.
* 5938 Crandall 10, 20.
6050 Orange 20.
6140 Mesquite 20.
* 6214 San Augustine 10.
6298 Tulia 20.
6410 Midland 20.
6430 Deport 10.
6476 Abilene 5, 10.
6607 Caldwell 10.
6668 Big Spring 20.
* 6812 Hereford 10.
6822 Fort Worth 10.
6865 Amarillo 20.
6915 Whitewright 20.
6987 Yorktown 20.
7045 Floydada 10.
7055 Blooming Grove 100.
* 7096 Daingerfield 10.
7194 Naples 20.
7212 Devine 20.
7243 Cotulla 20.
7337 Anderson 20.
7410 Gorman 10.
7433 Del Rio 10.
7553 De Leon 5.
7635 Snyder 5.
* 7807 Sabinal 20.
7838 Franklin 10.
7886 Sanger 10.
* 7906 Rising Star 10, 20.
7953 Knox City 20.
7989 Garland 5.
* 8008 Holland 10.
8066 Rosebud 10.
* 8103 Pleasanton 5.
* 8156 Elgin 20.
8176 Santo 10.
8208 Lubbock 10, 100.
8242 Rule 20.
8252 Hamlin 20.
8312 Brownwood 20.
8327 May 20.
* 8515 Crosbyton 10, 20.
8573 Brady 20.
* 8575 Eldorado 10.
* 8583 Cross Plains 20.
* 8597 Tahoka 20.
8731 Bridgeport 10.
* 8742 Lovelady 10.
* 8769 Perryton 5.
8771 Pecos 10.
8780 Clyde 20.
9485 Post City 10.
9611 Spur 20.
* 9845 Jayton 20.
* 9848 Fort Stockton 10.
* 10189 La Coste 20.
* 10229 Strawn 10.
10275 Normangee 20.
10478 Jasper 5, 20.
* 10624 Edgewood 5.
* 10638 Avery 20.
* 10678 Bardwell 50.
10694 Dawson 10.
* 10927 Purdon 10.
11002 Matador 20.
11019 Tom Bean 10.
* 11021 Sour Lake 5, 10, 20.
11239 Dawson 20.
* 11591 Rio Grande 10, 20.
* 11642 Granger 5.
11749 Dallas 20.
11792 Falfurries 10.
11879 Mercedes 10.

11959 Nocona 10.	13402 Rockwall 20.
12101 Follett 20.	13416 Honey Grove 20.
12186 Dallas 50.	13572 Pearsall 20.
12190 Mexia 5.	* 13649 Whitney 5.
12309 Taft 5.	* 13653 Sulphur Springs . . . 10.
* 12371 Fort Worth . . . 10, 20.	13676 Wichita Falls 20.
12382 Leonard 5.	* 13678 Brenham 5.
12666 Childress 5, 10.	13943 Clarksville 10.
12676 Olney 20.	* 14090 Canyon 5.
12683 Lubbock 5, 10, 50.	14164 Cuero 10.
* 12687 Millsap 20.	* 14273 Brownwood 20.
* 12700 Hamlin 10.	
* 12789 Raymondville . . . 5, 20.	
12809 Conroe 20.	
12845 Sulphur Springs . . . 10.	
* 12855 Dickinson 5.	
13046 Cooper 10.	
13110 Tyler 20.	

UTAH

8508 Nephi 5.

VERMONT

* 6252 Bristol 20.

VIRGINIA

3209 Mount Jackson . . . 20.
 6123 Tazewell 10.
 8414 South Boston 10.
 9861 Hamilton 10.
 * 12092 Poquoson 5.

WASHINGTON

2772 Dayton 20.
 8895 Waitsburg 20.

WEST VIRGINIA

7270 Charles Town 20.
 10067 Williamson 10.
 12483 Elkins 10.
 13646 Buckhannon 5.

WISCONSIN

* 7264 Fairchild 10.
 * 7470 Weyauwega . . . 10, 20.
 * 8118 Dale 10.
 * 10522 Prescott 10, 20.
 * 10667 Blair 5, 20.
 * 10791 Durand 10, 20.
 * 11114 Blanchardville 5.
 13202 Bangor 5.
 13308 Soldiers Grove 5.
 * 13932 Edgerton 5.

WYOMING

6340 Meeteetse 10.
 7319 Cody 20.
 10844 Lovell 50.
 12638 Thermopolis 10.

(*) Indicates first note to surface from the charter.



The Harrison National Bank of Rosedale, Indiana was established and granted charter 9006 in January, 1908 with a capital of \$25,000. The bank changed its title to The Rosedale National Bank of Rosedale on April 12, 1910 when it succeeded The Harrison National Bank and retained its charter number 9006. The Rosedale National Bank was placed in conservatorship in March of 1933; receivership followed in October 1933. (Photo courtesy of Ken McDannel.)



The Greylock National Bank of Adams, Massachusetts was established in 1891 with a capital of \$100,000. W.B. Plunkett, president; G.B. Adams, vice-president; with Frank Hanlon the cashier. Adams has a population of 11,772 and is located in the northwest corner of the state. The city was named for John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams, the second and sixth Presidents of the United States, the latter having also served as the Secretary of State from 1817 through 1825. Mount Greylock, the highest elevation in the state, is 3419 feet high and adjoins Adams. (Photo courtesy Thomas M. Denly.)



The First National Bank of Belfield, N.D. in the extreme western part of the state, eight miles from the Theodore Roosevelt National Monument. Population—1137. Notes issued—780 Type I \$20s. (Photo courtesy of Albert Hurry.)



The First National Bank of Cody, Wyoming. Est. in 1904 with H.R. Arnold, president; G.D. Beck, vice-pres.; H.R. Weston, cash.; and C.F. Parker, ass't. cash. 816 Type I \$20 notes issued. (Photo courtesy of Gerald Warner.)



The First National Bank of West Frankfort, Ill. The original officers in 1905 were: G.D. Dimmick, pres.; J.M. Williams, vice-pres.; with R.P. Blake, cashier. \$20 Type I notes issued—570. (Photo courtesy of E.C. Hillard.)



The First National Bank of Clifton Heights, Pa. Est. 1902 with H.J. Kent, pres.; J.M. Lutz, vice-pres.; and E.E. Barry, cash. A total of 7776 Type I \$10s amounting to \$77,760 were issued. (Photo courtesy of Charles Christ.)

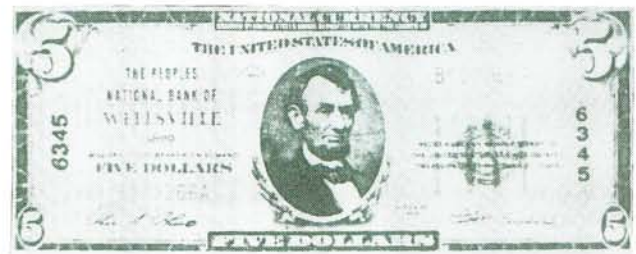
DON C. KELLY SUBMITS FOUR RECENTLY SURFACED OHIO CHARTERS



The First National Bank of Pittsburg, Ohio succeeded The First National Bank of Arnettville in January 1910. Absorbed charter 4839, First National Bank of Arcanum, Ohio, February 1933. Issued 2112 Type I notes. Population 462!



The First National Bank of Carlisle, Ohio, established in January of 1903, was succeeded by The New Carlisle National Bank of Carlisle, Ohio, June 1930. Issued 768 \$10 Type I notes. Population 6112.



The Peoples National Bank of Wellsville, Ohio. Est. in July of 1902. Absorbed Charter 1044, The First National of Wellsville, in June 1903. Notes issued 17,970 \$5 Type I. Population 5,891.



The Coolville National Bank of Coolville, Ohio. Est. in 1906 with a capital of \$25,000. Issued 3876 \$10 Type I notes. Population 6721.

COLLABORATORS

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Rosera, Robert Rozycki, Joseph Sande, Raymond Sparks Jr., James J. Sparks Jr., Robert Steele, Gerald Warner, Lowell Yoder, Frank Bennett.

PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED

Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes, by John T. Hickman and Dean Oakes.

National Banks of The Note Issuing Period, 1863-1935, by Louis Belkum.

National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935, Society of Paper Money Collectors, by M. Owen Warns, Peter W. Huntton and Louis Van Belkum.

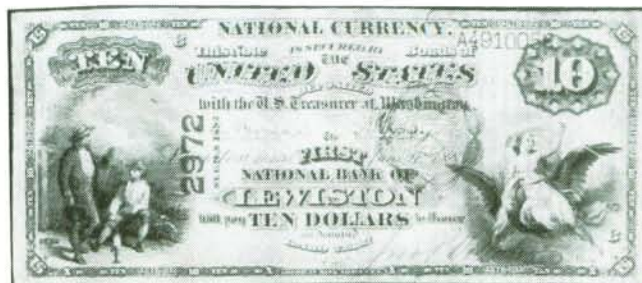
James Lee Irish
SPM 3816
1916 - 1983

Members of The Society of Paper Money Collectors were saddened by the recent passing of James Lee Irish of Abernathy, Texas. Mr. Irish is survived by his widow Virginia; daughters Kathy Wainscot and Nancy Harman; sons James and Michael, and seven grandchildren. He started his career in agriculture; in later years he formed his own investment business. He became a director in The Citizens' National Bank of Lubbock, Texas, charter 8208, and The Texas Commerce Bankshares Corporation; in which office he was active for more than 20 years, until his untimely passing. He was active also in civic affairs, notably as a director and trustee of both The Texas Boys Ranch and The Lubbock Area Foundation.

Students of territorial National Bank Notes waited some 93 years for the emergence of a territorial Brown Back to surface from the "Gem State." Finally in late 1976, a No. 1, \$10 Brown Back appeared from the First National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho, charter 2942, (see *Paper Money* whole #68, pages 90-93, March-April - 1977). The Brown Back eventually found its way into J.L.'s territorial collection. His hobby habits were not confined to that single phase of collecting, as he collected the Nationals from all series. He was especially fond of and devoted to the small size 1929-1935 National Bank Notes, as typified by his furnishing the 42 previously unreported Texas Charters illustrated in *Paper Money*, whole #107, pages 228-235. Furthermore, of the 157 previously unreported Texas notes appearing in Supplement XIII, found elsewhere in this issue of *Paper Money*, 149 were reported by J.L.! His readiness to cooperate where the interests of Society members were concerned was self-evident, indeed. J.L. was a collector's collector! *M. Owen Warns*



J.L. Irish



Update . . .

Individual National Banks Charters By States Whose Notes Of The 1929-1935 Issuing Period Remain Unreported

by M. Owen Warns, NLG

Significant changes have occurred since the last Update Charter Report of a year ago, with more than a hundred previously unreported charters having surfaced. The charters were initially listed in the Society of Paper Money Collectors publication *The National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935* published in 1970, in which can be found the denominations of the notes each bank issued. Many banks for some reason or another did not issue circulating notes during the 1929-1935 note issuing period; those banks in this category are listed in Van Belkum's publication with the notation "none."

PRESENT STATUS OF BANK CHARTERS

- (a) number of charters issuing small size Nationals 6994
- (b) number of charters whose notes have surfaced prior to and since 1970 6534 (93.4%)
- (c) number of charters yet to surface 460 (6.6%)

Highlighting the 113 charters reported in the accompanying Supplement XIII are 50 reported Texas charters; 49 of these were reported by J.L. Irish, for which we are grateful. Forty-six of the 49 charters can be found illustrated in *Paper Money*, whole #107, pages 228 through 235, September - October 1983 issue.

*Those members wishing to report
notes can do so by contacting*

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PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED

Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes, by John Hickman and Dean Oakes.
National Bank Note Issues of 1929 - 1935, published by SPMC, 1970.
M. Owen Warns, Peter W. Huntoon, and Louis Van Belkum.

**REVISED RECAPITULATION OF THE NUMBER OF BANKS ISSUING 1929-1935 CURRENCY
WHOSE NOTES REMAIN UNREPORTED**

States Territories District	Banks Issuing Notes	Banks That Have Been Reported	Banks That Remain Unreported	Unreported Notes By Charter Number of Issuing Bank.
Alabama	107	96 - 90%	11 - 10%	7451, 7687, 7991, 7992, 8028, 8910, 9055, 9927, 10102, 10307, 11259.
Alaska (Terr.)	3	3 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Arizona	11	11 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Arkansas	69	65 - 94%	4 - 6%	9633, 10459, 12238, 12296.
California	172	156 - 91%	16 - 9%	8063, 10184, 10301, 10309, 10412, 11041, 11123, 11330, 11433, 11566, 11867, 12271, 12328, 12454, 12624, 14202.
Colorado	93	88 - 95%	5 - 5%	5976, 6454, 6772, 7533, 7704.
Connecticut	57	56 - 98%	1 - 2%	3914.
Delaware	16	16 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
District Columbia	11	10 - 91%	1 - 9%	10316.
Florida	54	53 - 98%	1 - 2%	7757.
Georgia	79	71 - 90%	8 - 10%	5264, 6002, 6082, 8314, 8848, 10333; 11290, 12404.
Hawaii (Terr.)	1	1 - 100%	none	Notes from 3 bank titles reported.
Idaho	28	27 - 96%	1 - 4%	7526.
Illinois	469	447 - 95%	22 - 5%	385, 903, 1428, 1837, 1870, 3579, 4967, 5086, 5149, 5285, 8374, 9435, 10045, 10132, 10397, 11333, 11934, 12873, 13666, 13673, 13709, 13993.
Indiana	224	206 - 92%	18 - 8%	2747, 3338, 4685, 4688, 5476, 5558, 6354, 6765, 7354, 7491, 8351, 8804, 8912, 9279, 10616, 12028, 12780, 14075.
Iowa	249	238 - 96%	11 - 4%	2961, 4795, 5585, 6852, 7357, 8057, 8099, 9447, 9549, 9821, 14309.
Kansas	212	208 - 98%	4 - 2%	3134, 8974, 9136, 11177.
Kentucky	141	133 - 94%	8 - 6%	2576, 4819, 7254, 11890, 12202, 13906, 14026, 14076.
Louisiana	38	35 - 92%	3 - 8%	10544, 11521, 14225.
Maine	58	55 - 95%	3 - 5%	1956, 7835, 13843.
Maryland	91	82 - 90%	9 - 10%	1236, 3205, 4364, 6202, 8799, 8860, 8867, 12443, 13798.
Massachusetts	145	136 - 94%	9 - 6%	684, 1386, 2288, 2312, 3073, 4488, 11868, 14033, 14266.
Michigan	145	136 - 94%	9 - 6%	3211, 8723, 9509, 10631, 12084, 12661, 12793, 13929, 14144.
Minnesota	248	241 - 97%	7 - 3%	3155, 6366, 6519, 6584, 6795, 6933, 10507.
Mississippi	34	34 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Missouri	119	115 - 97%	4 - 3%	6343, 6885, 8916, 10367.
Montana	44	41 - 93%	3 - 7%	3605, 10715, 10939.
Nebraska	152	148 - 97%	4 - 3%	5337, 7622, 8797, 9665.
Nevada	10	10 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
New Hampshire	58	57 - 98%	1 - 2%	13861.
New Jersey	257	236 - 92%	21 - 8%	2083, 4274, 5403, 5730, 6179, 7364, 8501, 8582, 8661, 8681, 8829, 9061, 9661, 10036, 10430, 12606, 12829, 12903, 14088, 14153, 14305.
New Mexico	23	23 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
New York	522	465 - 89%	57 - 11%	266, 292, 295, 296, 2463, 2869, 3171, 3193, 3232, 3333, 4416, 4482, 4985, 4998, 5037, 5336, 5746, 5851, 5867, 5936, 6087, 6386, 7233, 7483, 7588, 7763, 7840, 8334, 8343, 8388, 8717, 8793, 8872, 9427, 9644, 10016, 10109,

				10216, 10374, 10623, 10930, 11518, 11739, 11953, 11956, 12018, 12294, 12398, 12874, 13089, 13229, 13246, 13365, 13889, 13909, 13911, 13945.
North Carolina	63	62 - 97%	1 - 3%	9044.
North Dakota	111	90 - 81%	21 - 19%	2792, 6064, 6218, 6397, 6474, 6475, 6557, 6601, 6743, 7569, 7872, 7879, 8881, 9386, 9684, 10596, 10721, 10864, 11069, 11184, 11226.
Ohio	336	329 - 98%	7 - 2%	6943, 7639, 9274, 9799, 9815, 10436, 11216.
Oklahoma	214	195 - 91%	19 - 9%	5347, 5811, 5955, 6517, 6641, 7209, 8052, 8472, 8616, 8859, 9046, 9709, 9881, 9964, 9970, 10205, 10380, 11397, 14108.
Oregon	79	69 - 87%	10 - 13%	3774, 5822, 8941, 9281, 10164, 10619, 10992, 11106, 13294, 14001.
Pennsylvania	899	857 - 95%	42 - 5%	522, 2562, 3498, 4092, 4222, 4818, 5848, 5878, 5920, 5974, 6281, 6442, 6603, 6615, 6709, 6878, 7367, 7400, 7405, 8092, 8238, 8960, 9128, 9149, 9513, 9554, 9996, 11115, 11789, 11892, 11966, 11993, 13868, 13871, 13908, 13999, 14049, 14112, 14121, 14169, 14181, 14182.
Rhode Island	12	12 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
South Carolina	42	32 - 76%	10 - 24%	3809, 5064, 6385, 9296, 9876, 10129, 10263, 10586, 10679, 11499.
South Dakota	75	68 - 91%	7 - 9%	2068, 6561, 8698, 8776, 11457, 11590, 11689.
Tennessee	105	100 - 95%	5 - 5%	2593, 10181, 10192, 10449, 12319.
Texas	510	453 - 89%	57 - 11%	2729, 2867, 3261, 3644, 3973, 4289, 4368, 4438, 5109, 5475, 5759, 6361, 6376, 6400, 6461, 6551, 6780, 6896, 6968, 7106, 7140, 7378, 7524, 7572, 7775, 8200, 8204, 8249, 8522, 8690, 8770, 8816, 8817, 9053, 9625, 9810, 9812, 9989, 10241, 10323, 10403, 10472, 10657, 10703, 11163, 12741, 12919, 13555, 13562, 13661, 13667, 13669, 13984, 14027, 14072, 14126, 14302.
Utah	17	17 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Vermont	48	45 - 94%	3 - 6%	7614, 13261, 13800.
Virginia	151	140 - 93%	11 - 7%	7208, 7782, 8003, 9890, 10611, 10658, 11533, 11978, 12240, 12267, 13878.
Washington	84	76 - 90%	8 - 10%	3862, 8639, 9576, 10407, 11416, 11672, 13057, 14166.
West Virginia	130	114 - 88%	16 - 12%	6170, 6226, 7246, 7672, 8333, 8360, 8434, 8998, 9048, 9523, 10392, 10759, 11268, 11502, 13505, 13783.
Wisconsin	157	155 - 99%	2 - 1%	11083, 14095.
Wyoming	23	23 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Totals to date	6994	6534 - 93.4%	460 - 6.6%	

Recently surfaced Charters indicated on the accompanying Supplement XIII by an asterisk (*) have been deleted from this up-dated Charter Table.

Note — 46 of the 50 surfaced Texas charters indicated in Supplement XIII are illustrated in *Paper Money*, whole #107, Sept. - Oct. 1983, pages 228 thru 235.

FOUR RECENTLY SURFACED CHARTERS



The First National Bank of Poquoson, Va. Est. Jan. 1922, capital \$25,000. Issued 23580 \$5 Type I notes. Adjacent to Plum Island Preserve. (Photo courtesy of Elvin Miller.)



The National Bank of Pine Bush, N.Y. Est. Jan., 1934, capital \$50,000. Issued 2386 \$5 Type II notes. Receivership March 1934. (Photo courtesy of Richard Montford.)



The First National Bank of Burlington, N.C. Est. April, 1907, capital \$50,000. Issued 16008 \$5 Type I notes. Receivership Dec. 1931. (Photo courtesy of James A. Sparks, Jr.)



The Fidelity National Bank of New York, N.Y. Est. Jan. 1934, capital \$200,000. Issued 14648 \$10 Type I notes. This is the first note reported from this bank! (Photo courtesy of Joseph Sande.)

FOUR NOTES COURTESY OF MARTIN Gengerke



The Valley National Bank of Numidia, Pa. Est. June 1921. 1335 \$10 Type I notes were issued. Named after an ancient area in North Africa.



The First National Bank of Eldred, Pa. Est. in May, 1909, capital \$25,000. Notes issued: 7812 \$5 and 4356 \$10 Type I.



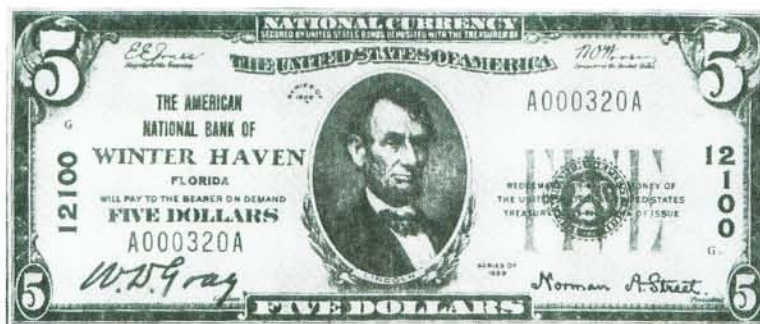
The Old National Bank of Farmer City, Ill. Est. May 1894, capital \$50,000. Issued 3138 \$10 Type I notes. Liq. May 1930, Receivership Oct. 25, 1930.



The First National Bank of Genesee, Pa. Est. June, 1910, capital \$25,000. Issued 4416 \$10 and 1260 \$20 Type I notes.

AND THEN THERE WAS ONLY ONE!

The National Bank of Winter Haven was established in January of 1922 and changed its title to The American National Bank of Winter Haven in April 1926. Both banks had the same Charter #12100; however, small size Nationals were issued under the title of The American National Bank of Winter Haven only, amounting to 2542 Type I \$5s and 820 \$10s. These low amounts of notes issued accounts for their scarcity. With the reporting of Charter 12100, only notes from The First National Bank of Jasper are needed to complete the recording of all of the Florida state charters.



STATES NEEDING BUT A SINGLE CHARTER FOR THE COMPLETION OF ALL OF ITS CHARTERS

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| Connecticut — | 3914 | The First National Bank of Stafford Springs.
Notes issued—Type I, \$5s, \$10s and \$20s. |
| District of
Columbia — | 10316 | The Federal National Bank of Washington.
Notes issued—Type I \$5s, \$10s and \$20s. |
| Florida — | 7757 | The First National Bank of Jasper.
Notes issued—Type I \$5s and \$10s. |
| Idaho — | 7526 | The First National Bank of Preston.
Notes issued—Type I \$5s and \$10s. |
| New Hampshire — | 13681 | The New Public National Bank of Rochester.
Notes issued—Type II \$5s, \$10s and \$20s. |
| North Carolina — | 9044 | the Kinston National Bank of Kinston.
Notes issued—Type I \$10s. |

STATE NEEDING TWO CHARTERS TO SURFACE

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| Wisconsin — | 11083 | Farmers National Bank of Glenwood City.
Notes issued—Type I \$5s. |
| | 14095 | The Security National Bank of Durand.
Notes issued—Type II \$10s. |

STATES NEEDING THREE CHARTERS TO SURFACE

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| Louisiana — | 10544 | The First National Bank of Minden.
Notes issued—Type I, \$5s \$10s and \$20s. |
| | 11521 | The Exchange National Bank of Shreveport.
Notes issued—Type I, \$10s and \$20s. |
| | 14225 | The First National Bank of Dehli.
Notes issued—Type II, \$10s and \$20s. |
| Maine — | 1956 | The Norway National Bank of Norway.
Notes issued—Type I, \$10s and \$20s. |
| | 7835 | The Springvale National Bank of Springvale.
Notes issued—Type I, \$10s and \$20s. |

- 13843 The First National Bank of Fort Fairfield.
Notes issued—Type II, \$5s and \$10s.
- Vermont — 7614 The First National Bank of Enosburg Falls.
Notes issued—Type I, \$5s, \$10s and \$20s.
- 13261 The First National Bank of Poultney.
Notes issued—Type I, \$10s and \$20s.
- 13800 The Wedden National Bank of Saint Albans.
Notes issued—Type II, \$5s, \$10s and \$20s.

CHARTERS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST



The First National Bank of Monterey Park, California was located five miles northeast of Los Angeles on the San Bernardino Freeway. Established on November 3, 1931, with a capital of \$25,000. The bank conducted business for only some 14 months, having been placed in receivership on Feb. 9, 1932. The Comptroller Of The Currency Report for 1933 stated \$44,738 had been paid to the banks' creditors as of Oct. 31, 1933. Notes from charter 12061 are scarce. Only 1212 Type I, \$10 notes were issued. (Photo courtesy of Charles G. Colver.)



The Searsport National Bank of Searsport Maine was established in 1882 with a capital of \$50,000. The bank was in the inland ocean port of Searsport, 30 miles upstream on the Penobscot River from the Atlantic port of Rockland. Initial officers of the bank were: F.I. Pendleton, president; A.H. Nichols, cashier; and J.A. Colson, the ass't. cashier. The bank was liquidated on Aug. 4, 1931 a short time after it had issued 2856 \$10 Type I notes. The Penobscot Marine Museum is located there. (Photo courtesy of Donald M. Priest.)



The First National Bank of Riverdale, Ca. was established in May of 1912 with a capital of \$25,000. The above note is quite rare, with only 324 \$20 Type I notes having been issued. Riverdale is situated 17 miles south of Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley. Charter 10200 absorbed The First National Bank of Hardwick, Cal., Charter 10364, on Feb. 13, 1934. (Photo Courtesy of Richard Montford.)

COMING EVENTS PAGE

— Regional Meetings —

Milwaukee, Wisconsin — April 26-29, 1984; Central States Numismatic Society 44th Annual Convention and Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, Kilbourn at 6th Street. SPMC will hold an informal regional meeting at this event. Time to be announced. Watch the numismatic press for further details. For general show information and bourse space contact A.P. "Del" Bertschy, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Shorewood, Wisconsin, 53211.

— National Meetings —

Memphis, Tennessee — June 15-17, 1984; Memphis Coin Club's International Paper Money Show, Cook Convention Center. Usual activities. SPMC program and speaker. Souvenir card. Times to be determined. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For bourse table space or further information contact Mike Crabb, P.O. Box 17871, Memphis, Tennessee 38187-0871. (901) 654-6118.

Detroit, Michigan — July 28-August 1, 1984; American Numismatic Association 93rd Anniversary Convention, Cobo Hall Convention Center. Usual activities. Times to be determined. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details regarding SPMC activities at this event.

The Environment and the American Indian as Seen on 19th Century Bank Notes

by GENE HESSLER

CIVILIZATION is reflected in the art of the time. Some paintings passed off as art today truly reflect a troubled society. Notwithstanding, the art of the mid-1800's often included, or was centered around, the native American—the American Indian.¹ Eighteenth and nineteenth century stories and novels often included Indian characters, viz., James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking*, Longfellow's *Hiawatha* and *Tammany*; the first American opera performed in 1794 included a Cherokee melody. The popular ten-cent novels of the 1800s invariably included American Indians as an important part of the plot. The vignettes designed or adapted for use on our paper money demonstrate this same reflection of the art of the day. Some of these scenes about to be described were quite prophetic and appropriate even in today's society.

For the past decade or so most of us have been confronted by a billboard, poster or public service announcement on television which included the image of a "crying Indian." This display of emotion demonstrates the sorrow this native American felt as he observed what was happening to our environment. The Indian is Iron Eyes Cody, the national media symbol for the *Keep America Beautiful* campaign.

The coins of ancient Rome were vehicles for dispersing news and propaganda. Later, other governments used coins and currency for similar purposes. The subject of environment and numerous other topics were addressed on our paper money in the past. In the early 1970s there was a movement to have the likeness of Susan B. Anthony on a \$2 bill; it was to be a first. (She was portrayed on the mini-dollar coin and we know what happened.) Little did the proponents know that Martha Washington was so honored in 1886 by having her portrait displayed on the \$1 silver certificate. The bison (or buffalo) that appeared on the \$10 United States note of 1901 could be considered as our first "endangered species" note; you may interpret "endangered species" as you wish.² And the vanishing American, the American Indian, typified by the G.F.C. Smillie engraving of *Running Antelope*, can be seen on the \$5 silver certificate of 1899.

The *Keep America Beautiful* campaign is a necessary and worthwhile venture. By reading the newspaper, listening to the news or looking on the sides of our highways we can see for ourselves that there is trouble in paradise. Without underestimating the dangers of the present, let's take a look at just a few vignettes which suggest that what many of us now view as dangerous was already a potential problem to our ancestors and those of Iron Eyes Cody.

The solitary Indian seen on the U.S. 3% \$100 registered bond of 1898 and the official diploma for the Chicago Exposition was engraved by Robert Hinshelwood. The Indian brave seems to be resting after a successful hunt for food. However, civilization, although in the distance, is encroaching on his land, and he justifiably has good reason to worry. The hunt from which the native American returned was carried out with much planning and with more than just the need to fill empty stomachs. When the Indians killed a bison,



Iron Eyes Cody, contemporary Indian media symbol for the Keep America Beautiful campaign.



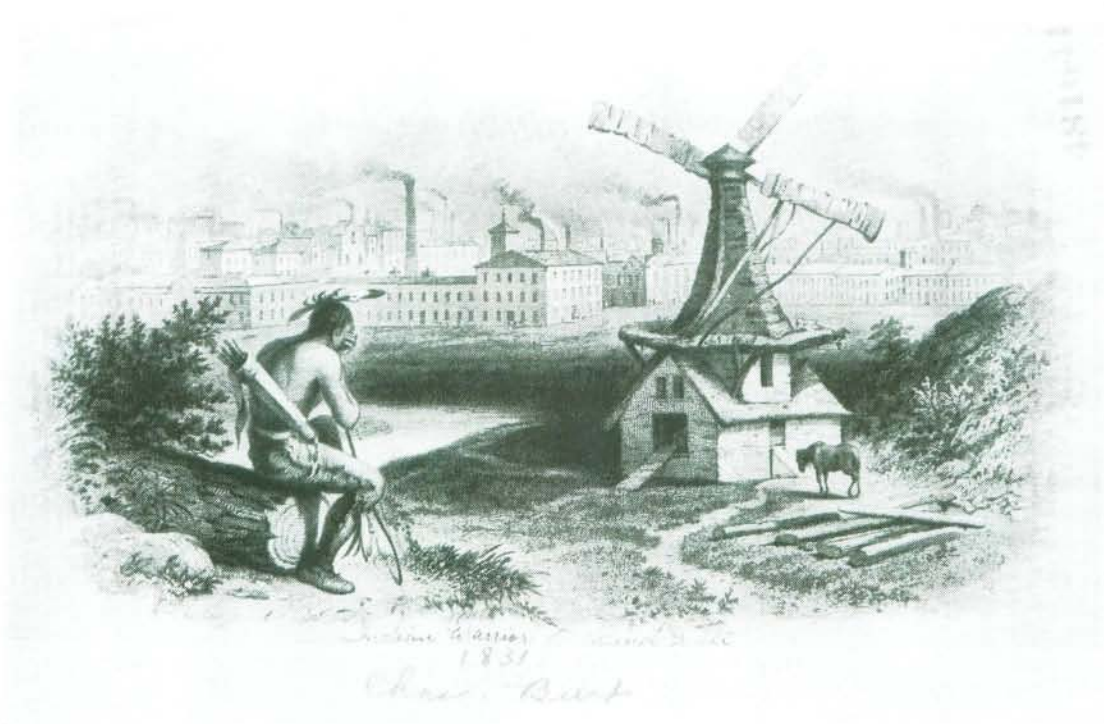
Indian brave on Hinshelwood vignette for registered bond of 1898.

nothing was wasted. "The hide was made into shoes, garments and covering for his tepees. The meat was roasted or dried, a staple in the Indian diet. Tendons and sinews from the animal were converted into lashing material and served as the string portion of their bows . . . Horns and hoofs were fashioned into a variety of utensils, adornments and weapons."² White hunters and those who killed for the sake of killing almost exterminated the native American bison from the earth.

The Toppa, Carpenter vignette paints a picture which suggests that the Indians have accepted the white man represented by the farmer who is tilling the soil. The farmer waves



*Toppan, Carpenter vignette of Indians and farmer observing a passing train.
Painted by F.O.C. Darley.*



Poignant and prophetic engraving by Charles Burt for the 1876 Centennial Exposition stock certificate.

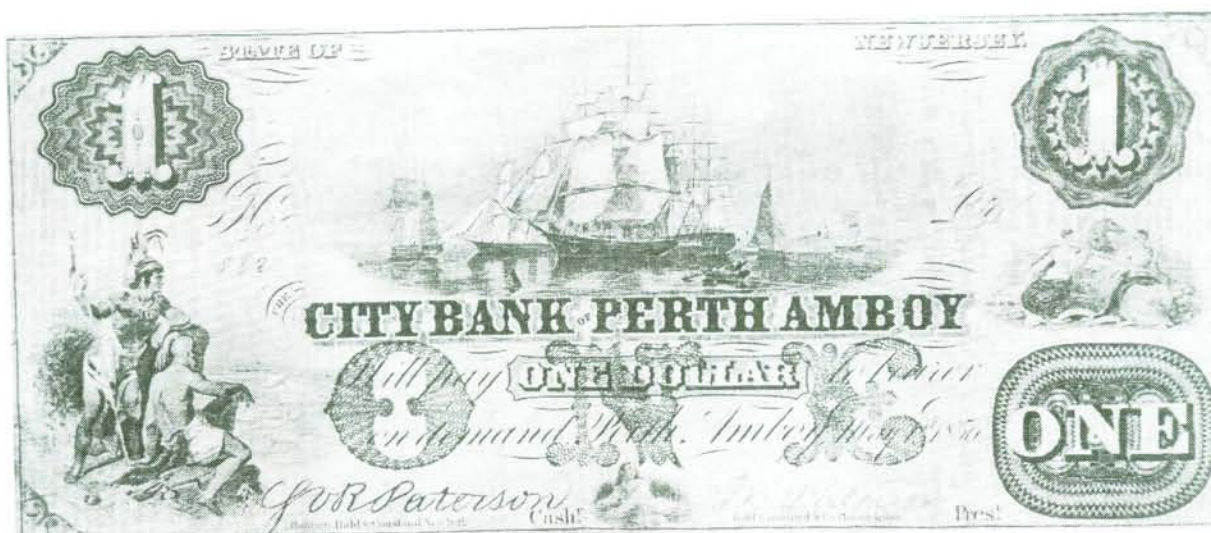
his hat at the passing train, a method of transportation with which he is relatively familiar, not necessarily from first-hand experience, but a sight that must have confused and perhaps terrified the Indian. One Indian seems to be making the point that they may have been wrong in accepting their new neighbor (they had a choice?) because the "iron horse" with wheels which races across the prairie was not part of the bargain. The artist Alfred J. Miller has captured similar moments on canvas. Although I have attempted to restrain myself, I had to give in to what the one Indian could be saying to the other: "There goes the neighborhood."

For some unknown reason, perhaps rooted in their primitive psyche, many American Indians did not accept the wheel, but continued to drag things behind their horses on a *travois*.

First it was wagon wheels and ultimately locomotive wheels which propelled the white man and his belongings westward. Eventually the Indians saw more wheels than they could have imagined to exist.

Two different vignettes, similar in topic, which convey the same message as the one by Toppan, Carpenter can be found on four altered notes and \$1 notes from The City Bank of Perth Amboy (W1928 & 1929) and \$3 notes issued by The Cataract City Bank of Paterson (W1834-36).

Bank notes of the Southern Bank of Bainbridge, Georgia were the source for the altered notes which appear as: The Sussex Bank of Newton (W1751), Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton (W146), Clinton Bank (W415), Hudson County Bank (W902); all are \$2 denominations.



At left on this City Bank of Perth Amboy note, two Indians observe an industrialized scene, reminiscent of the Toppan, Carpenter vignette. (Photo courtesy Newark Museum Association, Newark, N.J.)



At left on this Cataract City Bank note, an Indian family observes another industrialized scene. (Photo courtesy Newark Museum Association, Newark, N.J.)

Another scene, a most poignant and prophetic vignette, is one engraved by Charles Burt. This was part of the design for the stock certificate issued for the Centennial International Exposition of 1876.⁴ The Indian is obviously shedding tears because factories are spewing pollution in *his* backyard.

When the early European settlers arrived here, many Indians were friendly to their uninvited guests. In more than one instance survival depended on the Indians' knowledge of, and the ability to work within, environmental confines. However, as the westward expansion gained momentum after the Civil War, most Indians were looked upon as vermin, something to be pushed out of sight or in some instances exterminated. Hostile or not, it is doubtful if any of us would respond peacefully to a group which moved into our towns or cities and without permission changed our way of life.

Those who wished to communicate with the Indians had to learn their languages. This, for the most part, was done verbally. However, in 1663 a Bible was translated into Massachusett, an Algonquin language. Three years later the same

translator, John Elliot, a missionary, published an Algonquin grammar book.⁵ Two Americans who appear on our federal paper money, Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin, had a scholarly interest in American Indian languages. Jefferson collected vocabulary and grammatical information on about 50 Indian languages. (Above the Mexican border there were more than 300.) After 30 years of work, the result of much of Jefferson's labor was stolen before a portion was published.

Albert Gallatin, seen on the \$500 United States note of 1862 and 1863, was the first to analyze and classify many Indian languages. John W. Powell "who published his definitive study of American Indian linguistic families in 1891, . . . credited Gallatin as the person who previously had contributed the most to the project."⁶

The American Indians may not have made a study of our language, but they did add some of our words and phrases to their vocabulary. During the westward migration, the observant plains Indian began to refer to cattle as *whoa-haws* and wagons as *goddams*. "The white men always seemed to drive

at the top of their voices, but let the 'goddams' get stuck in the quicksand of a river crossing and they shouted at the 'whoa-haws' with a fervor that aroused great wonder in the tribesmen listening from cover nearby."⁷

Our language is sprinkled with terms such as Indian club, Indian pudding, Indian wrestling, and, as this is being written, the weather could be described as Indian summer. Two popular phrases can be traced to the American Indians: "to bury the hatchet" and "to smoke the peace pipe."

"What is our greatest debt to American Indians? . . . We are indebted to them first and foremost for our country because this land was theirs."⁸ We usually limit our association to snowshoes, moccasins, birch bark canoes and the like with the native American—we owe them much more. "The American Indian has a place in our cultural heritage which may be minimized but never denied."⁹

"With the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 and the final pacification of the Sioux in South Dakota five years later, the American Indian had reached the end of his once proud mastery of the Western Hemisphere. His decline had started almost the moment that startled Spanish discoverers had come upon the awed, gentle natives of the Caribbean Islands. It ended four centuries later with the white man's triumph and the red man's virtually complete degradation."¹⁰

Before closing you might like to know something about the "crying Indian." Iron Eyes Cody, an excellent archer, has worked as an actor with celluloid western heroes such as John Wayne, Gene Autry, Roy Rogers and Ronald Reagan. Cody's career began in the days of silent movies. On 20 April 1983 he was inducted into Hollywood's "Walk of Fame," the famous spot on Hollywood Boulevard. Cody's wife, Yeawas', great-great-great uncle was General Ely S. Parker. This distant relative was the first Indian to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

As you look at bank notes in your collections with western themes, you will probably see more vignettes which include images of American Indians who were trying to convey the potential disastrous condition our ancestors were inflicting on our environment, a condition which now causes Iron Eyes Cody to shed a tear.

NOTES

1. See Gene Hessler, "The Liberty Cap . . .," *Paper Money*, Vol. XXII No. 4, July/August, 1983, p. 163.
2. See Gene Hessler, "The Buffalo That Beat a Battleship," *Paper Money*, Vol. XII No. 4.
3. Gene Hessler, "A Glimpse of U.S. Paper Money, The American West," *International Bank Note Society Journal*, Vol. 21, No. 4, p. 110.
4. See *Paper Money*, Vol. XV No. 3, May/June 1976 centerfold.
5. Wendell H. Oswalt, *This Land Was Theirs*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1973, p. 24.
6. Oswalt, p. 24.
7. Richard Dunlop, *Wheels West*, Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, 1977, p. 29.
8. Oswalt, p. 2.
9. Oswalt, p. 2.
10. *The American Heritage Book of Indians*, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1961, p. 400.

REFERENCES

- Iron Eyes Cody, *Indian Talk*, Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, California, 1970.
 Keep America Beautiful *Bulletin No. 2*, New York, 1983.
 George Walt, *New Jersey's Money*, published by the Newark Museum in cooperation with the Society of Paper Money Collectors, 1976.

BEP TO COMPLETE SALE OF 1981 SERIES UNCUT \$1 SHEETS FROM ALL FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has announced a program to sell uncut Series 1981 \$1 sheets from the ten Federal Reserve Districts for which currency sheets have not yet been available in all sizes. Sheets from one district will be available each month in the Bureau's Visitor's Center and by mail, beginning February 6 with sheets from the Cleveland district.

"Offering each district's sheets on a month-by-month basis will permit us to make available 1981 series notes in that form to those who want them, as efficiently and orderly as possible," Bureau Director Robert J. Leuver said.

The sheets, which feature the signature of former Treasurer Angela M. Buchanan, will be available in 4-, 16-, and 32-subject sizes. The 4-subject \$1 sheets sold by the Bureau at numismatic and philatelic shows will be from the same district each month as the sheets offered in the Visitors' Center and through the mail.

Following the ten sales months, there will be a make-up month in which persons could purchase sheets from any district. "This extra month is for persons who may inadvertently miss out on one or two months' sales," Leuver said. "However, sheets will be available only as supplies permit during the make-up month and throughout the entire sales program."

The sales schedule is as follows:

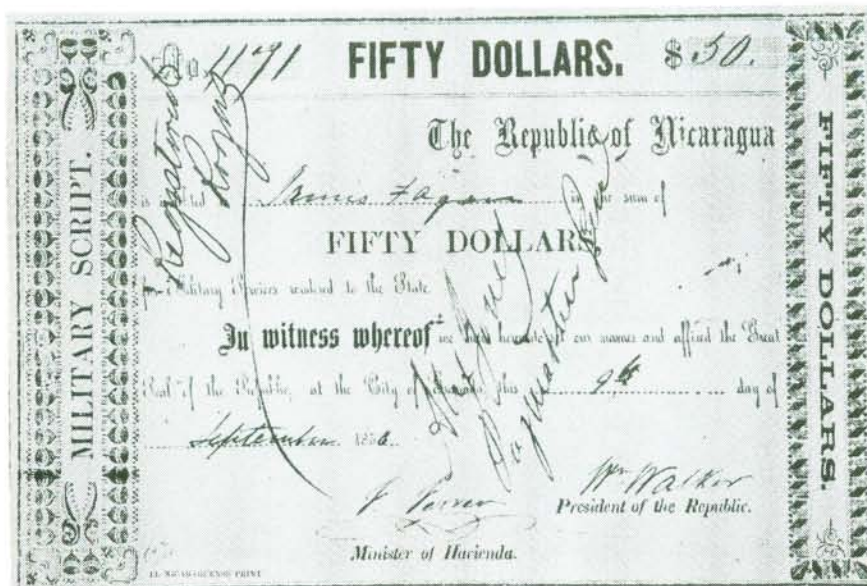
Month	District
February	Cleveland
March	New York
April	Philadelphia
May	Atlanta
June	Chicago
July	St. Louis
August	Minneapolis
September	Kansas City
October	Dallas
November	San Francisco
December	All districts (as supplies permit)

Early in 1984 the Bureau will announce a similar schedule for sales of uncut Series 1981A \$1 sheets, featuring the signature of Treasurer Katherine D. Ortega.

Prices of the currency sheets in the Bureau's Visitors' Center are: 4-subject sheets, \$5.50; 16-subject sheets, \$20.25; 32-subject sheets, \$38.00. By mail, 4-subject sheets are \$9.50; 16-subject sheets, \$28.00; and 32-subject sheets, \$47.00.

Money orders, bank-type cashier's checks, and certified checks for the exact amount are accepted for orders of currency. All mail orders should be sent to:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
 Uncut Currency/Souvenir Card Sales Program
 14th and C Street, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20228



\$25 military scrip(t) note of William Walker.

William Walker's Military Scrip

by EDWARD SCHUMAN

WILLIAM Walker was born in Nashville, Tennessee on May 8, 1824. He received an extensive education in law, medicine and journalism. Before finally settled in the practice of law in Marysville, California, he had been employed as a journalist in New Orleans and San Francisco. His claim to fame and remembrance is as an adventurer, soldier of fortune, and filibuster.

The word "filibuster" today is used to define a delaying process in which bills brought before the Congress are deliberately obstructed from action by speaking to consume time. The word also had another meaning. It was used to define an adventurer who organized an armed invasion against a nation with which his own country was at peace, especially in Latin America in the 19th century.

In July of 1853, Walker organized an expedition for the conquest of the state of Sonora in northwestern Mexico, bordering the Arizona-California line. Its mountains contain rich deposits of copper and silver. Eluding the vigilance of the United States authorities at the port of San Francisco, Walker landed his forces of 170 men and three field guns at La Paz, Lower California. He issued a proclamation to the people, naming himself as president of the Pacific Republic. After receiving some reinforcements, he set out in January of 1854 to Sonora. A strong force of Mexican soldiers pursued him and finally chased his band across the border to San Diego. Walker was forced to surrender to the United States commander. He was tried in the federal court at San Francisco in May of 1854 for violating the neutrality laws but was acquitted of the charges.

In 1855, he was induced by American speculators in Nicaragua to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. With the discovery of gold in California and the influx of thousands of people into the region, the fastest means of transportation from east to west was through Nicaragua. Steamers would sail south down the Atlantic coast to Nica-

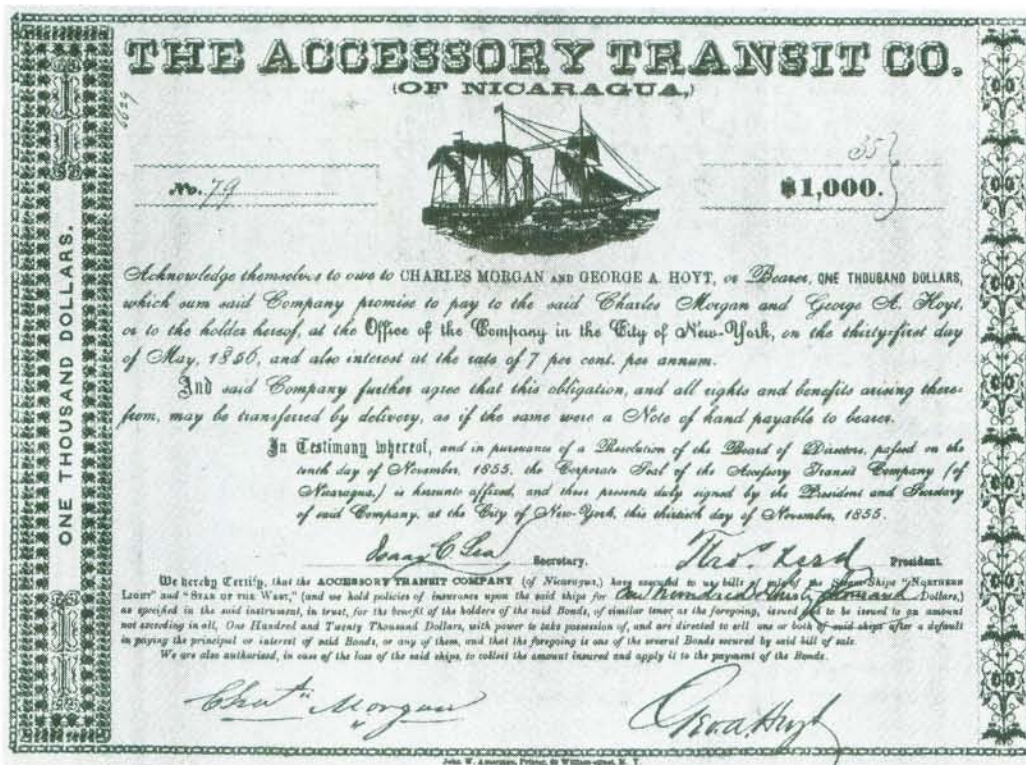


William Walker.

ragua. A series of stagecoaches and lake and river steamers carried them across the land to ships on the Pacific side, and then up to California. One such steamship company, the Accessory Transit Company, was founded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1850 to provide an overland transport service through Nicaragua. The illustrated \$1000 bond of this company is signed by Charles Morgan, who assumed control of the company when Vanderbilt resigned the presidency in 1853 as he was about to embark on an extended trip around the world. In a series of stock speculations and manipulations



\$50 military scrip(t) note of William Walker.



Bond of The Accessory Transit Company.

with the company's affairs, Charles Morgan, in partnership with George Hoyt, assumed control of the company to the detriment of the other stockholders.

Walker landed at Realejo on June 11, 1855 with 62 followers. He was joined by a native force from the city of León. Early that year the city of Managua, nearer to Granada, was made the capital. This enraged the people of León, who joined with Walker in an attempt to remedy the situation and bring the site for the capital to their city. Granada and

León had disputed the political control of the country since Nicaragua left the Central American Confederation in 1838.

Endeavoring to take control of the southern transit route, Walker was defeated at Rivas. After being reinforced with 170 more native soldiers, he defeated the Nicaraguan army of 540 men at La Virgen on September 1st. He took possession of the city of Granada on October 15th. By a treaty with the opposing leader, General Ponciano Corral, Walker was made Secretary of War and Commander-in-

Chief. Recruits rapidly arrived from the United States, and by March of 1856, Walker had 1200 men. War began with Costa Rica, but after an initial defeat, Walker routed the enemy at Rivas on April 11, 1856, and hostilities ceased. He was then absolute ruler of Nicaragua, but with a depleted treasury. To replenish the funds, he broke up the interoceanic transit route by confiscating the property and revoking the charter of the Vanderbilt steamship company. He caused himself to be elected president and annulled the existing prohibition of slavery. President Pierce in Washington recognized his ambassador.

Walker ruled the country for almost a year. His harsh acts and decisions soon provoked an insurrection, which was assisted by several surrounding states and the Vanderbilt company. He was defeated in several encounters. He burned the city of Granada, which he was unable to hold. Walker surrendered on May 1, 1857 to Commander Charles H. Davis of the U.S. sloop-of-war *Mary*, which took him to Panama and thence to New Orleans. He was finally detained by the Commander of the U.S. Navy, Hiram Paulding, who compelled him and his 132 men to surrender and took them to New York. President Buchanan declined to recognize Walker and his men as prisoners on the grounds that his arrest on foreign soil was illegal.

In October of 1858, he again sailed from Mobile, Ala. with a new expedition but was arrested at the mouth of the Mississippi. Again he was tried in New Orleans and again won acquittal. In June of 1860, he set out with a small force, this time to invade Honduras. He reached Trujillo and issued

a proclamation against the government. His arrest was demanded by the captain of the British man-of-war *Icarus*, who finally captured Walker and his followers on September 3rd. He was turned over to the Honduras authorities, tried by a court martial, and shot to death by a firing squad on September 12th.

He left a legacy of military scrip, hand-signed as president of the Republic of Nicaragua. These issues are extremely rare. It is thought that they were used to pay his mercenary forces. Illustrated are two notes, for \$25 and \$50. The notes are dated and resemble a check format, with space for the name of the beneficiary to be filled in.

All military scrip notes when issued were hand-registered with the pen and ink signature "Rogers." This is done vertically along the left-hand side of the note. When the note was redeemed or cashed, it was so noted with the signature "Alex Jones, Paymaster" hand-written across the face of the note. It appears that the \$25 note was issued, registered, but never redeemed.

The notes bear the facsimile signatures of Wm. Walker as president of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the minister of Hacienda. The steel engraving of William Walker shown here is taken from Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* published in 1889. You can see how closely the signature of Walker resembles that on the military scrip notes.

With the present day problems in Nicaragua, one must wonder what the current situation would be if Walker and his descendants had remained as "president" of this central American republic.

More on the Crawford Statue/Confederate Seal

In the May/June 1983 *PM*, Gene Hessler wrote about the widespread use of Owen G. Hanks' engraving of "Freedom" as a vignette for bank notes. He pointed out that Hanks designed this vignette from Thomas Crawford's bronze statue of "Freedom" atop the Capitol building in Washington.

In the Nov./Dec. 1983 issue, Raymond Williamson added the information that another famous bronze statue by Crawford—that of George Washington which stands before the Virginia Capitol building in Richmond—is also the central motif of the Great Seal of the Confederacy.

Now Dr. Nelson Page Aspen, specialist in Bermuda's paper money, adds the information that the seal has connections with that island nation's history also. The port of St. George was a transshipment point for blockade runners during the Civil War. The building used as headquarters by Major Norman Walker, the Confederate agent, has been acquired by the Bermuda National Trust and now houses the Confederate Museum.

In it are a replica of the Great Seal of the Confederacy and an antique Victorian seal press which may be used to make reproductions of the Great Seal. The original seal press and seal were made in England and brought to Bermuda by Lt. Chapman, Confederate States Navy. He set off in a blockade runner for Wilmington, carrying the seal but leaving the seal press behind. The seal press is still in Bermuda, in private hands, and the reproduction of the seal and the Victorian

press of the same era were acquired by the Bermuda Press Ltd. in 1959, and are on permanent loan to the Museum.

ENGRAVING BANK NOTES

It is recommended by Mr. Heineman, the eminent chemist and mechanic, that, in order to more effectually prevent the successful counterfeiting of engraved bills, the hue of the underprint of the two surfaces be different, and each of those hues changeable by distinct chemical reagents. The overprint on the two sides ought, according to the same authority, to be equally in some distinct but unchangeable colors; and the paint vehicle must possess the property to unite completely the color with the fibre—as, for instance, old linseed oil with a small addition of copal varnish. The underprint is best effected by engraved steel or copper plates, particularly on account of the desirable sharpness of the lines, which may be drawn by the guilloche machine upon any secret mathematical formula. The print of the value, ciphers, and allegories, should be finished artistically on the lithographic stone, in pen drawing. The nonpareil and diamond lettering may be printed by the ordinary press. The necessary modification of the consistency and tenacity of the printing ink, for the specified distinct methods of printing, is to be regulated by the proportion of the paint vehicle. The paper is not to be moistened before printing but the latter is to be done in a somewhat elevated temperature, and the furniture and other technicalities, with reference to the exact coincidence of line and colors, are to be most scrupulously observed. After printing and thoroughly drying, the apposition of the serial and central (sic) numbers, the entry in the books and the hand signatures being accomplished, the bills ought to be sized in very weak solution of common glue, or isinglass, without addition of alum.—*The Daily Pioneer and Democrat*, St. Paul, Minn., February 25, 1858. (Submitted by Forrest Daniel)



At the Jan. 9, 1984 start of printing of the Regan/Ortega FRNs: U.S. Treasurer Katherine Davalos Ortega with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan (center) and BEP Director Robert J. Leuver (right).

Ceremonies for First Regan/Ortega FR Notes

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and U.S. Treasurer Katherine Davalos Ortega observed \$1 bills with both their signatures rolling off the press for the first time, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Monday, January 9, at 9:30 A.M.

Secretary Regan and Treasurer Ortega were escorted to the press section by Bureau Director Robert J. Leuver. The press was started with the first sheets directed from the feeder end through the intaglio process to the delivery end of the press. The sheets were then removed to an examining table, where the Secretary and Treasurer inspected them.

The currency, of series 1981A, was introduced in February in the \$1 denomination. Conversion of all currency to the new series is expected within six months. The new series will be issued as old plates wear and as stocks of the former series are depleted.

The alpha suffix to 1981 indicates that a single signature—in this case, that of the Treasurer—has been changed. A new date is used only when the signatures of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury change simultaneously, or when some other basic design alteration has been made.

The series 1981A currency will be printed on a sheet-fed Giori I-8 cylinder wipe press, which can produce approximately 8,200, 32-subject sheets per hour. The Bureau cur-

rently has eight I-8 cylinder wipe presses to produce currency, each of which is operated by two plate printers.

(Photographs by Suzanne C. Truette, furnished by Charles Yeager, Washington representative of the Bureau Issues Association.)

Section 10, Bureau of Engraving and Printing

A Perfect "10"

by STEVE SUGAR

(The following is reprinted from BEP NEWS, Nov.-Dec. 1983 issue.)

There's a new currency section in the Bureau. Section 10, also known as "The Dollar Shop", is located in C Wing, Basement and is scheduled to print 75% of the orders for the \$1 note. The presses are I-8s—the "I" stands for intagliocolor and the "8" stands for a capacity of 8,000 sheets per hour. The I-8 can also print postage stamps in 3 colors.

Why have the I-8s been selected to start up a new section? "They are a proven press," says Bob Harry. "We already have them on board. Secondly, I prefer the water wipe over the paper wipe system. Overall, the I-8 seems to be a more efficient press."



The Koebau-Giori-De La Rue "Intagliocolor 8" water-pipe press on which the Regan/Ortega notes are printed.



A sheet of the Regan/Ortega FRNs lies next to the plate from which it was printed.



BEP Plate Printer Wayne Plummer holding one of the 32-subject \$1 FRN plates with the Regan/Ortega signatures.

Section 10 has been in 'round-the-clock production since early October. So far everything has been running smoothly. Even the spoilage is running at less than one-half of expectations.

Section 10 was started from scratch. The space was prepared and everything had to be ordered for the pressroom and the office. "I had to order everything," says Jackie McKenzie, "a couple hundred orders, at least. And, I'm still not finished. I also had to set-up an administrative system for both pressroom and office. I also handle all the paperwork for all three shifts."

"We were allowed to set-up a new system in the pressroom," says Ray Fairnot. "So far it has worked out very well." Maurice Jones adds, "We have worked hard to set-up the vault, ink storage and supply areas. We have a great team—we are all pulling for each other."

For those of you who want to start up your own currency section, "Team Ten" has come up with a check list for setting up the equipment: clean the equipment of cosmoline; set the plate cylinders, ink rollers, etc.; hang, install and align the plates; print and cut the ink rollers; make-up and install the riggings; check the feeder timing; and feed and run blank sheets through the whole delivery process. This check list represents only some of the process to insure that everything is adjusted to contract specification.

The results? According to "Team Ten": "We have the best running press in the Bureau in terms of sheet fed currency printing. And, it has an excellent wiping system."

What factors contribute to the success of Section 10? "From the standpoint of Roscoe Hutzell, Bill King and me," says Bob Harry, "it is a combination of our people and the press equipment. This section has professionals on all three shifts. As foremen, Roscoe, Bill and my main functions are to coordinate the 'Team Ten' efforts."

How does it feel to be selected to "Team Ten"? "We feel privileged being selected to start a new section," says Tom Spiewak. "There is a great sense of challenge and a great opportunity to learn." Adds Susan Showalter, "And, as an apprentice, it is a great chance to learn from the ground up."

MONEY FACTS

(Furnished by Kathy Litwak, BEP)

As of September 30, 1983, the total amount of currency in circulation was about \$149 billion. The approximate amounts in circulation for each current denomination are:

\$ 1	\$3.5 billion	\$ 20	\$46 billion
\$ 5	\$4.5 billion	\$ 50	\$18 billion
\$10	\$ 11 billion	\$100	\$64 billion

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced 4.6 billion notes in FY '83 and will produce approximately 5.8 billion notes in FY '84. The projected distribution of the FY '84 program by denomination is as follows:

\$ 1	47.51%	\$ 20	21.85%
\$ 5	12.00%	\$ 50	2.16%
\$10	14.10%	\$100	2.38%

The average life of a Federal Reserve Note depends on its denomination, as follows:

\$ 1	18 months	\$ 5	2 years
\$10	3 years	\$ 20	5 years
\$50	9 years	\$100	23 years

The amount of currency in the Federal Reserve vaults which is ready for shipping typically varies between 115,000 and 120,000 "bricks." A brick is a package of 4000 notes.

If the new Treasurer, Katherine Davalos Ortega, stays in office for five years, her signature will appear on approximately 16.5 billion one dollar notes and almost 34.5 billion currency notes of all denominations, based on current production projections.

During just her first year in office, her signature will appear on 5.8 billion notes with a value in excess of \$59,600,000.00.

To give you an idea of how much money 5.8 billion notes is: if you had 5.8 billion \$1 notes and spent \$1 every second, it would take you almost 184 years to go broke!

The currency in circulation increases by 5% a year. Ninety-five percent of the notes printed each year are used to replace notes already in circulation.

If the present rate of currency replacement continues, notes printed with Treasurer Ortega's signature will be available for a few years into the 21st century!

A stack of currency one-mile high would contain 14,734,884 notes.

There are about 490 notes in a pound.

Each currency note is 6.14 inches long. If each note to be printed in 1984 were laid end to end, they would stretch around the earth's equator approximately 22½ times.

By 1985, currency production will be double that produced in 1978, only seven years!

Since 1969, the \$100 bill is the largest denomination printed. The bills comprise only 2% of the Bureau currency production.

The largest denomination of currency ever printed was the \$100,000 Gold Certificate of 1934. It was designed for official inter-bank transactions; none of these notes ever circulated outside the Federal Reserve System. The largest denomination note ever printed for circulation was the \$10,000 note.

Only 3% of the total dollar value of all financial transactions in the United States are made using currency.

1984 Civil War and Military Book Fairs Announced

- 1) The 3rd ANNUAL ALL MILITARY & ARMS BOOK, PAPER & IMAGE FAIR will be held Saturday, May 5, 1984, 9am - 5pm at the Elks Lodge, 8421 Arlington Blvd., Fairfax, Va. (a Washington D.C. suburb). Fifty or more leading dealers, authors and publishers will offer 15,000 items for sale or trade.
- 2) The 1st ANNUAL GETTYSBURG CIVIL WAR BOOK, PAPER & IMAGE FAIR will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 7 & 8, 1984, 9am - 5 pm, at the Holiday Inn, 516 Baltimore St. (US 15 & PA 97), Gettysburg, Pa. Fifty or more leading dealers, authors and publishers will offer 15,000 items for sale/trade.
- 3) The 4th ANNUAL GREAT AMERICAN CIVIL WAR BOOK, PAPER & IMAGE FAIR will be held Saturday, October 20, 1984, 9am - 5pm, at the Elks Lodge, 8421 Arlington Blvd., Fairfax, Va. (a Washington D.C. suburb). Seventy-five or more leading dealers, authors and publishers will offer 25,000 items for sale or trade.

These nationally advertised specialty shows, the only ones of their kind, are limited to: books, in and out of print, new, used, rare, reprints; as well as letters, diaries, periodicals, autographs, art/prints, ephemera, currency, stamps, photographs, etc. Dealers will be appraising and buying, including entire collections.

According to C.L. Batson, show manager, hundreds of collectors, historians, and scholars nationwide attend each of these events because they provide the rare opportunity to buy from the largest display of these collectables ever assembled outside of the Library of Congress or the National Archives.

Books are priced from one-dollar closeouts to rare volumes, documents, papers, and photographs valued at thousands of dollars each.

Further information may be obtained from C.L. Batson, 10453 Medina Rd., Richmond, Va. 23235. Telephone 804-272-5558.

THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

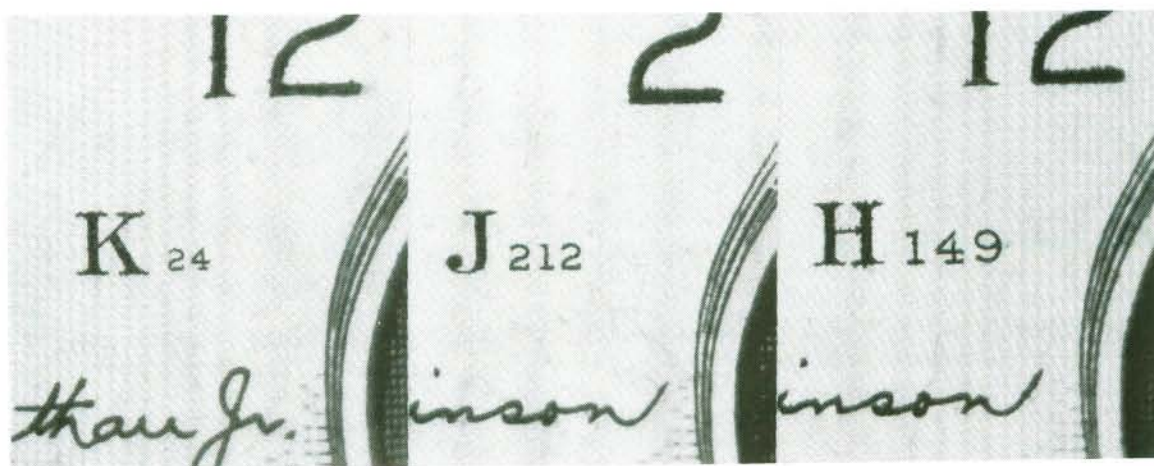
\$5 1934B NEW YORK INTERMEDIATE SIZE PLATE NUMBER 212



\$5 Series of 1934B FRN with intermediate face 212.



Half of \$1 back plate 1821 was made with intermediate size plate numbers. Note that they are smaller than 1822 shown here for comparison.



Comparison between micro, intermediate, and macro plate numbers.

DURING the production of small size U.S. currency, two dramatic examples of intermediate sized plate numbers have appeared. These are \$5 1934B New York FRN face plate 212 and \$1 1974 FRN back plate 1821. This article will document the use of the 212 plate, and speculate on the possibility that it was muled with famous micro back 637.

Intermediate Varieties

The distinguishing characteristic for these varieties is that the physical size of the plate numbers is intermediate between the early micro and current macro plate numbers. These varieties were actually due to a minor manufacturing mistake. The operator incorrectly set the height on the machine used to scribe the plate numbers on these plates. We know in the recent case of 1821 that the error occurred only on the right half of the 32-subject plate. The result is that the serious variety collector can get both an intermediate and a normal macro specimen from that particular plate!

Plate 212

The older \$5 1934B New York variety is far more interesting to me, principally because of its antiquity. Also, as will be discussed below, it might be possible to find this unusual face plate matched with the micro 637 back which produced numerous extremely rare mules in the 1945 to 1949 period. There exists the remote possibility that we may someday find a 212-637 mule—a double variety of great topical interest.

I was able to find some data on the \$5 1934B New York plates, and plate 212 in particular, in old records at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. The tables which accompany this article summarize those findings. Plate 212 was a 12-subject plate, and all subjects have intermediate numbers.

Table 2 shows that face 212 was used intermittently for a little over one year. Its usage was typical for the heavily used 1934B New York face plates, and it was among the first group sent to press on November 7, 1945. Notes from 212 are scarce today, but not rare.

Possible 637 Mules

The plate numbers on 212 were supposed to be macro in size (same as the numbers on current notes), consequently those actually on the plate were too small for their vintage.

The standard reverse plates on the presses at the time 212 was in use were macros. All of the 212 notes I have seen are coupled with macro backs. However, the records reveal that back plate 637—an ancient micro plate—was simultaneously being sent to press. Micro 637 was first used beginning June 23, 1945, and stayed in production periodically until about June 1949. Its usage entirely overlaps the production from 212, and therefore the possibility exists that some of the 212 faces were matched with micro 637 backs. Such notes would be mules—a variety defined as the mismatching of plate number sizes between the faces and the backs.

Series of 1934B muled Federal Reserve \$5s are rare and they are known from only a few districts. Important is the fact that they have been discovered from New York. Therefore the possibility is good that some of the 212 face impres-

Table 1. Summary records for \$5 1934B New York Federal Reserve Plates.

Plate numbers assigned to \$5 1934B New York production:

208 - 251

Plates in this group actually used to print notes:

209, 211 - 236

Period during which notes were printed:

Nov. 7, 1945 - Dec. 2, 1946

Date plates cancelled:

208 on Sep. 5, 1948
all others on Sep. 8, 1948

Total number of impressions printed:

14,099,580 notes#

Blocks printed:

BB, B*

Data from O'Donnell from the individual plate press cards which have now been destroyed.

Table 2. Record of use for \$5 1934B New York Federal Reserve plate 212.

Plate begun:	Oct 9, 1945
Plate finished:	Nov 7, 1945
Press runs:	Nov 7, 1945 - Jan 22, 1946 Feb 26, 1946 - Mar 6, 1946 Mar 13, 1946 - Mar 26, 1946 Apr 23, 1946 - May 10, 1946
Reentered:#	May 13, 1946
Certified:	Jun 6, 1946
Press runs:	Oct 25, 1946 - Oct 31, 1946 Nov 4, 1946 - Nov 14, 1946
Cancelled:	Sep 8, 1948

Reentered means that the design was repressed into the plate to prolong its life by sharpening details.

sions were muled with 637 backs. This would be a great find because it would combine both odd varieties on one note.

Possibilities such as this make for a good hunt. I hope that you will examine your \$5 1934B New York FRN's for the 212 variety. Maybe when you turn it over you will find 637 on the back!

Incidentally, those of you who know your mules may wonder if micro 629 backs on 212s are also possible. These could not have been made because 629 went to press between November 17, 1947, and February 2, 1948, long after 212 and the other 1934B \$5 plates were taken out of production.

Other Intermediates

Other intermediate size plate numbers have been reported. These include \$1 SC 1934 face plate 7, and \$10 SC 1934 faces 1 and 2. I have or have seen notes from these plates but the variety—if it is real—does not stand out like the 212 and 1821 mentioned here. Frankly, I don't attach much significance to these latter varieties.

Also \$1 FRN 1819 back has slightly smaller than normal size numbers, thus making it a sort-of-intermediate. The difference on 1819 is so slight I never bothered to collect one.

Blunder

In my Sep-Oct, 1983, article "The Fascinating \$5 Mules" in PAPER MONEY, I mistakenly called the late-finished \$5 SC face plate 307 by the wrong number 304 throughout the subsection entitled "Silver Certificate \$5 KA Block." This mistake appears three times in the paragraph that is split between pages 207 and 210. Sorry for any confusion that this may have caused.

THE MYSTERIOUS SERIAL 100,000,000 SMALL NOTES

HAVE you ever seen a small size \$1 Silver Certificate with serial 100,000,000? Albert A. Grinnell had five of them—lots 5733 through 5737 in his famous sales. (See Table 1.) These unusual serials had to have been manufactured under very special conditions because the serial numbering machines normally held only eight digits. Some cynics concluded that they were produced as favors.

The mystery surrounding the 100 million serials has always intrigued me. Fortunately I discovered some notations about these very special notes in an old diary while doing some research at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the summer of 1983. What follows is a direct quote from a handwritten notation in the diary.

In place of a substitute * note the one hundred million figure was printed for the first time January 20, 1933—\$1 Silver Certificate Series 1928 A100,000,000B.

A subsequent note dated February 18, 1941, reads:

Decided that hereafter all packages of all denominations who in their numerical order reach the number 100,000,000 (that owing to the difficulty in printing this number) that number shall be substituted by a number preceded or followed by a star as the kind required. This order given by Mr. Duncan in the presence of Mr. Kessler and Miss Harper and Mr. Lowd.

Mr. Duncan was the Chief of the Bureau at the time.

Obviously the Bureau had been making an attempt to print the 100,000,000th number on small notes between 1933 and 1941. There is nothing new in this. They also had been doing this on the large size notes, and even Treasury serial 1,000,000

was systematically printed when needed on large size National Bank notes.

It is clear, however, that printing the hundred millionth serial involved a mechanical difficulty. Judging from the number of 99,999,999 notes around in all denominations and classes, but the uniform lack of 100,000,000 notes outside of the 1928 and 1934 series \$1 Silver Certificates, it would appear that the Bureau had successfully ducked printing these annoying numbers on the higher denominations. I would suspect that the Bureau also happened to "replace" most of the 100,000,000 \$1 Silvers as well between 1933 and 1941.

I am reasonably sure that the 100,000,000 notes were not produced for the \$1 1935 series notes. As proof I use the fact of the appearance of one pair in the Grinnell sales as lot 5738: \$1 1935 G99999999A and H00000001A. Notice the absence of the G100000000A although this changeover was printed May 11, 1937, four years before Mr. Duncan gave the formal order to stop worrying about the hundred millionth note.

All I wish is that I had a hundred millionth note to illustrate this article!

Table 1. The hundred million small notes in the Albert A. Grinnell sales of 1944 - 1946.

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Realized</u>
5735	\$1 1928A C99999999B, C100000000B	\$ 71.50
5737	\$1 1928B G99999999B, G100000000B	72.00
5733	\$1 1934 A99999999A, A100000000A, B00000001A	145.00
5734	\$1 1934 B99999999A, B100000000A, C00000001A	145.00
5736	\$1 1934 F99999999A, F100000000A	72.00

Update on High Denomination Star Notes

My article in the Nov/Dec 1983 issue of PAPER MONEY states that no star notes were printed for \$5000 and \$10000 Federal Reserve notes in the 1928 series. Rather, makeup replacements were made bearing the serial numbers of the damaged notes to be replaced.

The same policy held for the high denomination Series of 1934 Federal Reserve notes, at least those made in the early part of the series. The following is a quote from a diary in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

May 15, 1941. Star notes used on all Den. of F R notes up to \$1000. Only \$5000 and \$10000 notes to be made up.

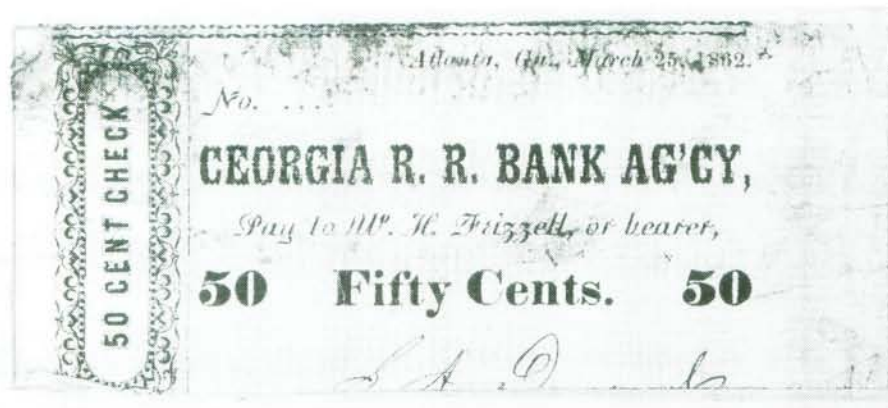
Railroad Notes and Scrip of the United States, the Confederate States and Canada

by RICHARD T. HOOBER

(Continued from PM No. 109, Page 40)



Georgia No. 2



Georgia No. 7

GEORGIA

ALBANY—OCMULGEE & FLINT RIVER RAILROAD

Although the Georgia Laws of 1827 provided "An act to grant to Thomas Spaulding and his associates the right of constructing a railroad of wood or digging a canal from the Ocmulgee to the Flint River," there is no evidence that any work was ever done on either project.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|---|----|
| 1. | 25¢ | (L&R) TWENTY FIVE. (C) Train between 25s. | R4 |
| 2. | 50¢ | (L&R) FIFTY CENTS. (C) Train between 50s.
Date—July 5, 1841, part ink. | R4 |

ATHENS—GEORGIA RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|----|
| 3. | 5.00 | (L) Train, 5 above, V below. (C) Train at station, between 5s. (R) FIVE. Payable in Athens. | R5 |
|----|------|---|----|

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--|----|
| 4. | 5.00 | Similar to No. 3, but payable at Augusta branch. | R5 |
| 5. | 10.00 | (L) TEN. (R) 10 above and below.
Date—April 3, 1837.
Imprint—Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty. | R6 |

ATHENS—GEORGIA RAILROAD

- | | | | |
|----|----|--|----|
| 6. | 5¢ | (C) Man on horseback, cattle, between 1 and MILE.
Date—None.
Imprint—Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty. | R7 |
|----|----|--|----|

ATLANTA—GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK AGENCY

Incorporated in 1835, with the privilege of establishing banks and issuing notes. The first office was in Athens. In 1842, the main office was moved to Augusta. The charter expired in 1892.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|---|----|
| 7. | 50¢ | (L) 50 CENT CHECK.
Date—March 25, 1862.
Imprint—None. | R5 |
|----|-----|---|----|

ATLANTA—WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

Built by the state between 1841-1850, it opened in 1850, running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee, 136 miles, with additional sidings of 107 miles.

October 24, 1870, the legislature enacted that the road and rolling stock was to be leased for 20 years to a corporate group. No actual capital was invested, but the lessees bound themselves in the sum of \$8,000,000 to operate the road, and to pay a monthly rental of \$25,000. The line was leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and later controlled by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|----|
| 8. | 5¢ | (L&R) 5s in upper corners. (C) Train. Red and black print. | R4 |
| 9. | 10¢ | Similar to No. 8, except for denomination. | R4 |
| 10. | 12½¢ | (H.R. Stephens mentions this denomination, dated in 1841, payable at Mill Mount, Murray County, which was apparently issued during construction.) | R7 |
| 11. | 25¢ | Similar to No. 8, except for denomination. | R1 |
| 12. | 50¢ | Similar to No. 8, except for denomination. | R1 |
| 13. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 8, except for denomination. | R4 |
| 14. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 13, except date is part ink.
Date—Several printed dates in 1862.
Imprint—None. | R5 |

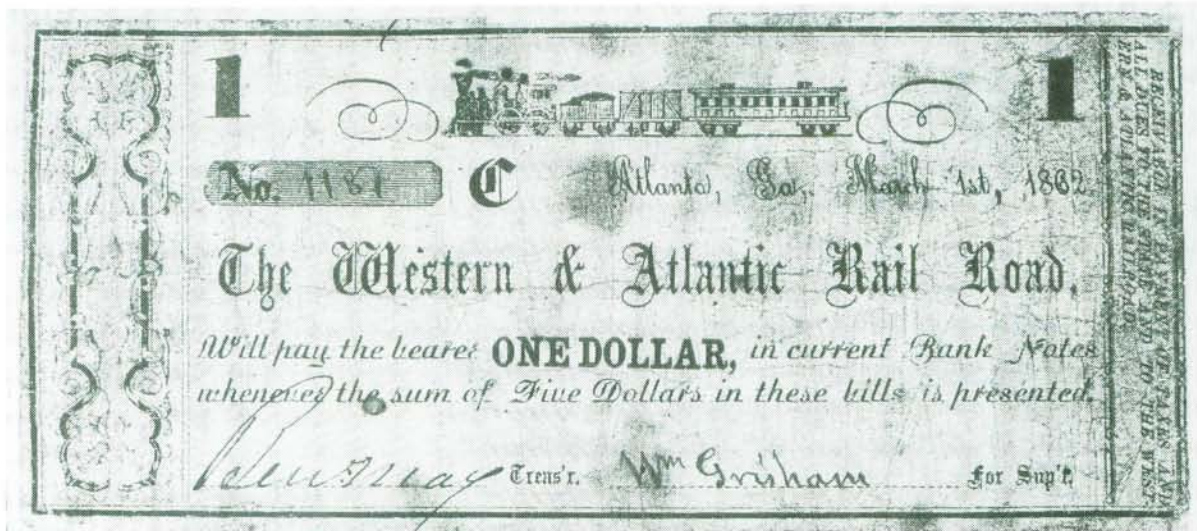
AUGUSTA—AUGUSTA RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|----|
| 15. | 1.00 | (L) Female portrait in ornate panel. (C) Train between 1s.
Date—Sept. 13, 1862.
Imprint—None. | R6 |
|-----|------|---|----|

AUGUSTA—GEORGIA RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY

Chartered in 1833, the line was built to connect Augusta with Atlanta. By 1845, 171 miles of track were in operation.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|----|
| 16. | 5¢ | (L&R) 5s in upper corners. (C) Turkey. | R4 |
| 17. | 10¢ | (L) 10. (C) Cow. (R) Red 10. | R4 |

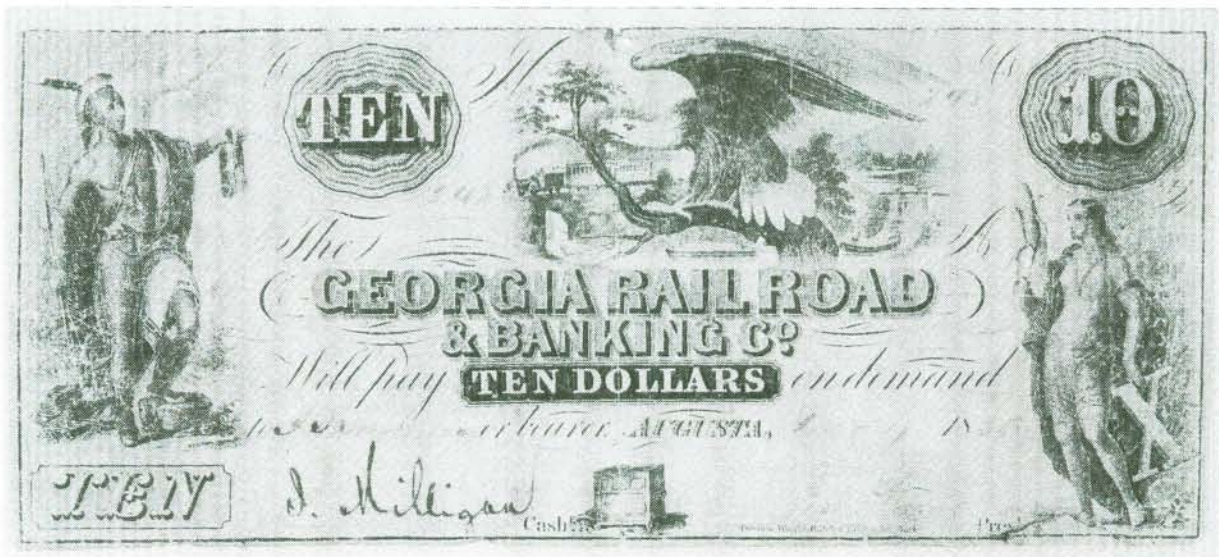


Georgia No. 13



Georgia No. 17

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|----|
| 18. | 25¢ | (L) 25. (C) Horse. (R) Red 25. | R4 |
| 19. | 50¢ | (L&R) 50s in upper corners. (C) Turtle. | R4 |
| 20. | 75¢ | (L&R) 75s in upper corners. (C) Eagle, red SEVENTY FIVE CENTS. | R4 |
| 21. | 1.00 | (L) Female portrait, 1 above. (C) Female, eagle and shield, 1 to right. (R) Tellus, ONE ABOVE. | R5 |
| 22. | 2.00 | (L) Female portrait. (C) Minerva, Justice, ornate 2. | R6 |
| 23. | 5.00 | (L) Ornate 5, FIVE above and below. (C) Train. (R) 5 on die, female below. | R6 |
| 24. | 10.00 | (L) Indian, TEN below. (C) Eagle, TEN at left. (R) Indian woman holding X, 10 above. | R7 |
| 25. | 20.00 | No description. | R7 |
| 26. | 50.00 | (L) Indian woman. (C) Minerva, Liberty, 50 left. (R) Female portrait, 50 above. | R7 |
| 27. | 100.00 | No description.
Date—1862-63, fractional denominations printed.
1836, part ink for dollar denominations.
Imprint—Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. | R7 |

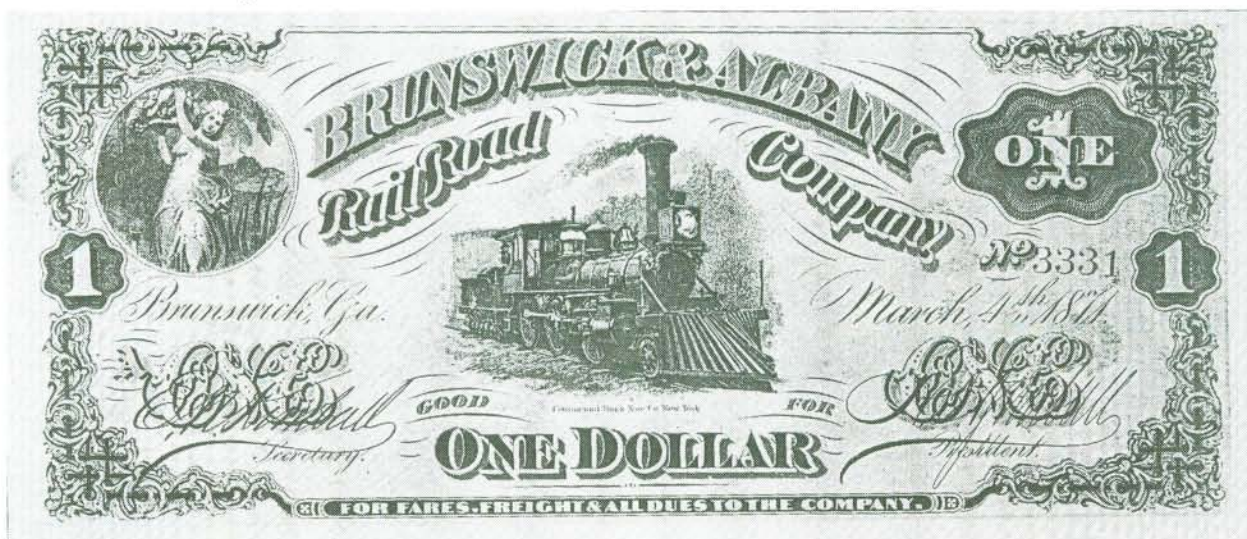


Georgia No. 24

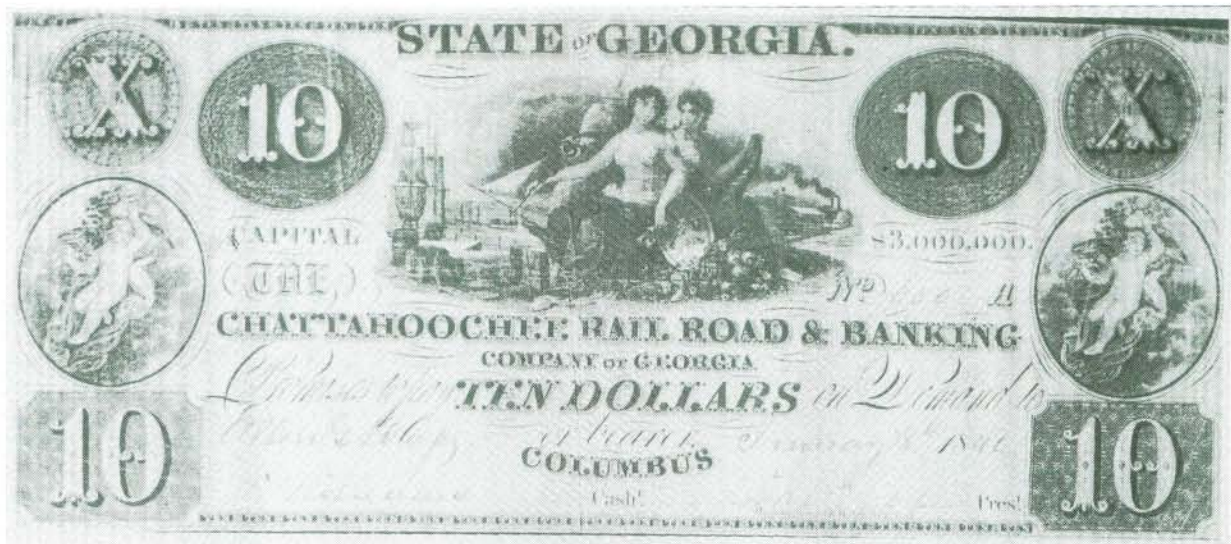
BRUNSWICK—BRUNSWICK & ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY

The company was successor to the Brunswick & Florida Railroad, chartered December 22, 1835. Brunswick & Albany name came into existence December 16, 1861, as a result of the reorganization of the original road, and continued until December 19, 1882, when it was changed to Brunswick & Western Railroad. It is now part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. It was 171 miles in length, running from Brunswick to Albany.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|--|----|
| 28. | 1.00 | Woman with fruit basket. (C) Locomotive. (R) ONE on l. Black and green print. 1871 date. | R3 |
| 29. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 28, except 1874 date. | R3 |
| 30. | 2.00 | (L) Man loading bales. (C) Building. (R) 2, script TWO below. Black and green print. Green reverse. | R3 |
| 31. | 2.00 | (L) Man loading bales, script TWO below. (C) Cotton pickers. (R) Script TWO, 2 above.
Date—1871 or 1874.
Imprint—Continental Bank Note Co. New York. | R4 |



Georgia No. 28



Georgia No. 38

CASSVILLE—MONROE RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY

32.	1.00	No description.	R7
33.	2.00	No description.	R7
34.	5.00	No description.	R7
35.	10.00	No description.	R7
36.	20.00	No description.	R7

COLUMBUS—CHATTAHOOCHEE RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY

37.	5.00	(L) 5-V-5. (C) Man and woman in shell, sea horses. (R) V.	R6
38.	10.00	(L) Cherub, X above, 10 below. (C) Two females, ships, between 10s. (R) Cherub, X above, 10 below.	R6
39.	20.00	(L) Tree, TWENTY above, XX below. (C) Two females, griffin, between 20s. (R) Tree, TWENTY above, XX below.	R6
40.	100.00	(L) Nude female, eagle, 100 below. (C) Female, between 100s. (R) Nude female, 100 below. Date—January 8, 1840, part ink. Imprint—Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York.	R7

(To be continued)

MAKING OUR PAPER MONEY—1893

(The shortage of paper currency during the Panic of 1893 was especially acute in August and September. The premiums of 1½ to 2½ percent offered for currency made paper worth more than gold. A businessman in Casselton, North Dakota, estimated that less than two dollars per capita circulated in that town. To alleviate the situation nationally, the Treasury Department authorized increased printing of bank notes. Frank G. Carpenter visited the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and his report on the Bureau was syndicated in weekly newspapers. It appeared in *The Weekly Free Press*, Lisbon, N. Dak., on Oct. 27, 1893, where it was found by Forrest W. Daniel. The archaic capitalization is retained in this reprint.)

(*Editor's Note:* As is our policy in dealing with all reprints, we publish the following in its entirety and original state. Therefore we include some remarks on race which ordinarily would be unacceptable today. We apologize in advance to anyone whose sensibilities may be thus offended, but we are also sure that those readers will understand the need to accept historical references as they are, without censorship.)

THE present financial troubles have made the bureau of engraving and printing the liveliest department of the United States government, says Frank G. Carpenter in *Chicago Herald*. This is Uncle Sam's great money mill. It is here that all the national bank notes are being turned out, and greenbacks are now made by the million. At no time in our history have the employees been worked so hard. Their hours have been increased, and 100 extra hands have been added in order to hurry on the work. On one day during the month of September \$2,000,000 worth of notes were turned over to the treasury department and on the 12th of August last nearly 300,000 plate impressions were made of bank notes with hand presses. On Aug 15, 320,000 plate impressions were made, which is the highest number ever made in the bureau here, or in any other bureau on the face of the earth. In twenty-one days \$27,000,000 worth of notes were made, and the average is now more than a million dollars a day. Mr. Johnson, chief of the bureau, emphatically states that he can print all the money the country can use if he only has the authority of congress and the treasury to back him, and he has this great factory so organized that its capacity is practically unlimited.

In ordinary times it has turned only from 6,000 to 8,000 sheets daily. It is now running out from 50,000 to 60,000 sheets every day, and bank notes are being made more quickly now than ever before. The usual time required to make a bank note is twenty-one days. This under the present stress has been reduced to fourteen days.

Millions in National Bank Notes.

This vast increase of work has come from the demand for money from the national banks of the country. They have been depositing more bonds in order to increase their circulation, and it has been found that a large number of them have been holding bonds upon which they had not demanded the currency.

New orders for paper have had to be sent to Dalton, Mass., in order to supply these demands, and the great steel van which carries the bank notes over to the treasury has been making several trips daily. Not long ago this van delivered \$3,000,000 to Secretary Carlisle in one day. It required two trips and it took \$1,500,000 at each trip. I saw this big money wagon at the door of the department as I came to it today. It is hauled by two horses, and it is driven from the treasury to the bureau with four guards, two of which hang on behind and the others sit with the driver. It is securely sealed and locked before it leaves the bureau, but it drives its way unostentatiously with its millions over the cobble stones and slips along across the asphalt to the treasury. It looks as though it would be easy to rob it, and its guards carry only revolvers. Nothing of the kind has, however, been attempted, and that old steel wagon will go on carrying millions for generations to come.

How Uncle Sam Guards His Paper Millions.

I walked through the bureau of engraving and printing this afternoon and watched the fifteen hundred clerks working away making those untold sums of money. I asked their wages, and was told that they ranged from a little over a dollar a day up to several thousand dollars a year. It seemed strange to me that they could resist the temptation, and I inquired into the safeguards which Uncle Sam has placed about his money. It seemed so easy to slip away with a \$1,000 note or to take home one of the steel plates and print enough to last you a lifetime. My investigation, however, showed me that no miser's hoard has ever been guarded as is this money of Uncle Sam's.

If a sheet of paper, a bank note or a scrap of anything important is lost the employees are kept until it is found. The hands in this factory are prisoners during the day. The most of them work inside of steel cages and the notes are printed on the machine surrounded by a great network of steel fence.

Blank Paper Worth Its Weight in Diamonds.

The paper used in this big money factory is worth its weight in diamonds. At least if it is lost it may cost the bureau or the clerks more than its weight in diamonds to supply its loss. Every sheet of it which is made is registered at the mill at Dalton, Mass., and the paper mill cannot make a sheet which must not be accounted for to the government. The paper is sent from the mills to the treasury, and it is issued by the treasury department from day to day to the bureau of engraving and printing. It is carried over in a big steel wagon which hauls back the money, and as soon as it is sent from the treasury it represents so much money. If, for instance, a thousand sheets are sent over in hundred-dollar bills these thousand sheets represent \$400,000, as there are four bills to each sheet. If in the printing of these sheets one sheet should happen to be lost the clerk who lost it would have to pay \$400 for it. If the denomination of the sheet was \$1,000, instead of \$100, he would be liable to the extent of \$4,000, and he or the bureau would have to make up the loss.

Each one of these sheets is counted about forty times before it is turned from white paper into greenback dollars. Every man who puts his fingers on a sheet has in some way to leave a register of it, and if a printer spoils a sheet in printing he is obliged to send it in. The initials of the printers are on

the plates they use, and it would be a great deal easier to carry off half a dozen bags of silver from the steel vaults of the treasury than to crib one of these sheets of blank paper.

Steel Worth More Than Gold.

It is the same with the steel plates from which the money is engraved. They are worth more than their weight in gold, and are more carefully guarded than the crown jewels in the Tower of London. In one department of the bureau there are four great vaults before which guards always sit. The chief of these guards gets \$2,500 a year and he is responsible for the dies and plates in his charge. He has them locked away in these vaults in such order that he can put his hands on them at any moment. The vaults are entered by steel doors and the combinations with which they are closed are three for each door and only one of these is a time lock. The combination locks are each known to one man, who keeps the secret to himself, but writes out a duplicate of it and sends it in a sealed envelope to Secretary Carlisle. If he should die suddenly the envelope would have to be opened before the combination could be known. Each bank note plate has a separate pigeon hole in these vaults. It is only issued on order, and the plate printers, when they arrive in the morning, have to give a check like a trunk check for the plate, the ink and even the rags which they use for wiping the plate. They have to receipt for every bit of paper they get, and it is impossible for them to get away with any of the dies, plates or paper of the bureau. There are about [50,000] different pieces of steel in the vault. These weigh about fifty tons and constitute the most valuable steel in existence.

How Bank Notes Are Made.

These fifty thousand different pieces of steel represent the work of many lives. They are covered with the finest of engravings, and a peck of human eyes have been ruined in their production. There is no finer engraving in the world than on our bank notes, and there is none so ruinous to the eyesight.

The entire face and back of a note is never engraved by the same man. One engraver makes the fancy letters on a bill. Another makes a specialty of portraits, and another has some other particular part of the work which he can do better than any one else. He does his work on a piece of soft steel. When it is done it is hardened and is transferred to a soft steel roll about as big around as schooner beer glass. This roll of steel is hardened and its impression is rolled off on to the steel plate from which the note is to be printed. Every plate has on it the face or back of four notes, and it takes just as much trouble to engrave a one-dollar bill as it does a thousand-dollar bill. Engravers get from \$25 to \$100 a week and the highest priced men are those who work on portraits. They make the engraving for revenue stamps and postal cards, as well as for bank notes, and their work has to be perfect in order to pass. Just now they are engraving a diploma to be given out to the exhibitors of the world's fair exposition at Chicago. This will cost thousands of dollars and is a wonderfully fine piece of beautiful workmanship.

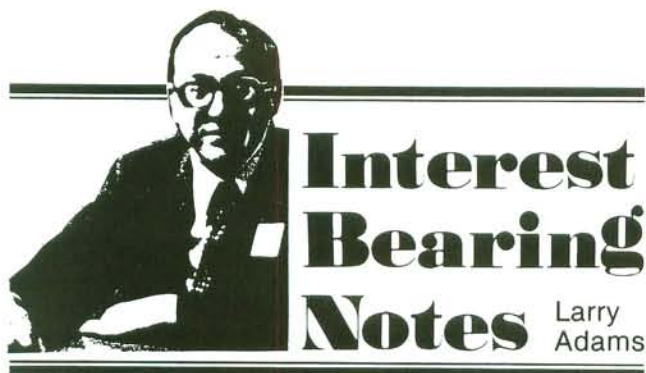
Printing for the National Banks.

The work being done on the national bank notes at the present time is more like ordinary printing than the fine work of the bureau. All national bank notes have their charters and seals put on by the surface process, and there are a dozen or more Hoe presses which are working away finishing the engraved notes for the national banks. The national bank notes are all the same, but the bureau has had to make new plates for some of the banks, and the engravers and the plate printers have been turning out the original notes for this printing at lightning speed. The printing of the notes, with the exception of this surface printing, is all hand work. Inside a great steel fence surrounding a room covering about half an acre there are hundreds of hand presses, each of which is worked by a printer and his assistant. The printers are of all ages and their assistants are all women. I noticed that some of the women were colored, and not a few of them are as black as the ace of spades. The printers are paid so much and they have to hire their own assistants. They are not allowed to choose their assistants, but they have to take the women which the department gives them. The plate has to be inked and wiped off for every impression, and the printers work away with their sleeves rolled up to their elbows and their arms covered with green ink.

The press which prints the greenbacks and other money looks like a four-armed windmill, and it consists of two metal rollers between which there is a slab of iron running on four guide wheels. The printer first puts his plate on a small gas stove, rolls ink over its surface with a roller and then rubs the surplus of ink off with his hand and a rag. He polishes the plate with whiting until it shines like a mirror and takes all the ink off but that in the engraved line. He now places the plate on the press, the paper is put on it and by a hard pull of the windmill-like arms of the press the impression is made. This prints only part of a bill, and all bills have to go through the presses several times. As soon as the bank notes are finished they are taken to the drying room and left there over night. The room is heated by steam to 250 degrees above zero, and in the morning the sheets are thoroughly dry and as crisp as crackers. In the morning they are carefully examined for imperfections and the least fault in a sheet causes it to be thrown aside.

Women Who Handle Fortunes.

The women who handle the money are the most expert counters in the world. After the notes are counted they are put into the iron van and carried over to the treasury, whence they are now being shipped all over the country. At the treasury the notes are counted as soon as they are received. The sheets are cut up and the money is sent out in packages of a hundred notes each. Before starting it is safe to say that a greenback is counted thirty times after it has left the printer, and there is no possible chance for fraud or theft.



As I write this, we are just getting out of a bout of below zero weather here in Iowa, but as you read this, spring will be arriving and along with it a very busy time of year for our hobby. SPMC will be having a number of regional meetings as well as traditional activities at the International Paper Money Show in Memphis and the ANA Convention in Detroit. Be sure to keep an eye on the numismatic press as well as future issues of this magazine for more details.

Dues Reminder

If you have not paid your 1984 dues, I remind you that they are past due, and we hope that you will send in your dues promptly so that you will continue to receive PAPER MONEY regularly. With a top-notch publication, member's library, book publishing program, social events, souvenir cards and other programs, I hope that you will consider \$12 to be a modest and prudent investment in the enjoyment of your hobby. If you have not paid your dues and have misplaced the dues notice, won't you take a moment now to remove the mailing label from this issue's envelope and send it along with your check for \$12, made payable to SPMC, to James F. Stone, SPMC Treasurer, P.O. Box 89, Milford, NH, 03055. Please be sure to indicate your membership number on your check. We hope all of you share in our enjoyment of the hobby through membership in SPMC for a long time to come.

An error was made in the printing of the dues notice. The amounts were correct, but it stated "only US Currency on U.S. Banks or International Money Order will be accepted." *It was intended to mean* "that we request payment in checks payable in U.S. Currency and drawn on U.S. banks—or International Money Order." We regret the error, and will change the wording on the printing next year, and on any renewal notices sent out.

Life Memberships

We are pleased that several members have opted to become "Life Members" under the provision adopted by our Board of Governors in San Diego. Tom Denley of Denley's Coins of Boston became the first to become a Life Member under this program—he did so in San Diego. We are having permanent metal membership cards and certificates made up for Life Members.

Several inquiries have been made about Life Memberships. The \$300 fee can be paid in installments, but the effective date will be when the last payment is received. We opted for using the members' original membership number, pre-

ceded by LM, because of ease in putting this on our computer records . . . and simplicity. The life members, however, will be listed in PAPER MONEY in the order in which they were received. As a point of interest, we still have original SPMC members #1, #2, and #3, as well as a number of other long-time members still with us as members. The life membership program was adopted for the convenience of those members who wish to make a lump-sum payment and avoid paying dues each year. The Life Membership fee is \$300, and can be sent to James F. Stone, SPMC Treasurer, P.O. Box 89, Milford, New Hampshire, 03055.

Memphis Show Plans Changed

As noted elsewhere in this issue, the 1984 International Paper Money Show will be held in a different location in Memphis. The Cook Convention Center will be used, with several hotels available for lodging, with free shuttle-bus service to the Convention Center. Mark your calendar for the dates—June 15-17, 1984. For information and hotel forms, etc., contact Mike Crabb, P.O. Box 17871, Memphis, Tennessee 38187-0871. This show is generally well attended and features several SPMC activities.

Numismatic Vignettes

by GLEN SMEDLEY

(from *The Numismatist*)

Writing this vignette was triggered by the arrival of *Paper Money*, Editor Barbara Mueller's excellent bimonthly production for SPMC. Perhaps being pretentious, I lay claim to having been a principal in the founding of the Society of Paper Money Collectors more than twenty years ago.

Be all that as it may, my first observation was the amount of space devoted to a trifling (in my eyes) matter—the use of *micro* (0.6mm.) vs. *macro* (1.0mm.) size numbers on plates for printing modern Federal Reserve notes. Maybe there's a rarity (hence \$ value) difference but I fail to see how there can be anything of aesthetic, historical or pictorial importance about them.

This issue of *Paper Money* carries the first entries in a listing of railroad notes and scrip that should interest a number of collectors. In addition, it carries accounts of two nineteenth century notable banks and a list of 49 previously unreported Texas National Bank charters, one being in Sour Lake. The photographic coverage of the annual paper money show is of good quality and avoids the concentration on VIPs that so often characterizes such features.

I appreciate, especially, that the magazine has maintained its high quality paper and illustrations, and is virtually free of typos (I saw none). Hence this member no. H-3 shall make a monetary contribution to the health of the Society.

Michigan State Show In May

The Michigan State Numismatic Society's Spring Convention and Coin Show hosted by the Grand Rapids Coin Club will be held at the Grand Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan. On May 4 and May 5 the hours are from 10 AM to 7 PM; on May 6 the hours will be 10 AM to 5 PM. For information on the MSNS Bourse write P.O. Box 1157, Battle Creek, MI 49016.

New Arrangements for the Memphis Show

an open letter from MIKE CRABB

Dear Rag-Picker:

I'm sorry that this information comes to you late this year. I guess that things have gone too smoothly in recent years. Planning this year's show has been a real hassle.

The Holiday Inn-Rivermont would never send the Memphis Coin Club a letter outlining their fees and room rates. They asked me to wait until November 1, and at that time put me off again. I have talked to their real estate department, and all they will say is that the Rivermont is "for sale."

The 1984 International Paper Money Show will be held at Cook Convention Center in Rooms M, N, O, P, Q, and R on the mezzanine floor. This is the location at which we planned to hold the show in 1985. The convention center hotel is under construction directly across the street from the Center.

I have blocked rooms at four downtown hotels. The headquarters hotel is The Peabody. Rates there are the highest of the hotels where rooms are blocked. The Peabody's address is 149 Union Avenue. Rates are \$65 and \$80 + \$15/extra person. The auction will be held there by Kagin's. Any SPMC meal function will also be there.

Both the Ramada Inn Convention Center and The Benchmark are across the street from The Peabody at 160 Union Avenue and

164 Union Avenue respectively. Rates are \$48 and \$56 + \$8, and \$40 and \$47 + \$7, respectively.

A shuttle bus will run twice each morning from the three aforementioned hotels to Cook Convention Center. It will also run twice each evening from the Convention Center to the three clustered hotels. At other times during the day, there are convenient public buses to and from the Convention Center, cabs will be available, or you can enjoy a nine block walk.

Sheraton Memphis Hotel at 300 North 2nd Street is the closest of the four hotels to Cook Convention Center. Rates are \$50 and \$65. If you stay here, you can watch the construction of the convention center hotel, as you walk one block to the show.

Although we will have more total floor area than at the Rivermont, the show will be in two rooms, 78' x 147' and 49' x 147'. The large room will contain entirely dealers. The small room will contain late dealers, the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, the United States Postal Service, Kagin's auction lot viewing, and exhibits. Ceiling lighting is excellent, but I am working with the electrical union to get 110 volt outlets.

I have made arrangements with Republic Airlines for special convention rates, a 35% discount! Our code number is IPM-222. Mention this code, when you call 1-800-328-1111 8 AM to 8 PM Central Time weekdays. In Minnesota call 1-800-272-1408. Not valid to or from Canada.

The 1984 International Paper Money Show will be a kind of practice run for shows of the future at Cook Convention Center, so come and help the Memphis Coin Club make this our best show ever.

EXHIBIT FORM
JUNE 15 - 17, 1984
8th INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY SHOW
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
ALL NON-COMPETITIVE

1. Name _____
2. Address _____
3. Phone _____
4. Title of exhibit _____
5. State number of 22" x 34" cases to be used: Your own _____, or Memphis Coin Club's (limited to 10) _____.
6. Value of Exhibit for insurance purposes _____. Memphis Coin Club will have a blanket policy for the total value of all exhibits while on display at the show.
7. As always, each exhibitor will receive a plaque of appreciation from the Memphis Coin Club for his or her display.
8. S.P.M.C. No. _____. (There will be a best-of-show award judged by and presented by the Society of Paper Money Collectors. *To be eligible* you must be a member of S.P.M.C.)
9. There are several awards to be presented by the numismatic press and by societies. One of these is the Amon G. Carter, Jr. Award to be given for the best world paper money exhibit by the International Bank Note Society.
10. All exhibits must be Paper Money related. Stocks, labels, etc. are permitted.
11. Exhibitors must wear exhibitors badges, available at the registration table, and can set up their exhibits beginning at 4 PM, June 14 and ending at 10 PM that night.
12. Deadline for exhibit entries is May 15, 1984 or when available space is filled, whichever comes first. Space is limited, so it will be best to enter as soon as possible.

MAIL ENTRIES TO:
Clark W. Odor, Exhibit Chairman
57 N. Somerville St. #407
Memphis, TN 38104
Phone: 901-526-9004

SECRETARY'S REPORT

ROBERT AZPIAZU, JR., Secretary

P. O. Box 1433
Hialeah, FL 33011

NEW MEMBERS

- 6631 Frank Warder, 2750 Laurel, Suite 203, Columbia, S.C. 29204; C, S.C. Obsolete Bank Notes.
- 6632 Hernan Urbano, 209-33 26 Ave., Bayside, N.Y. 11360; C, World Banknotes.
- 6633 Robert Fuerman, 423 Imperial, O'Fallon, MO. 63366; C&D, Missouri, etc.
- 6634 Don Klein, 136-05 Sanford Ave. 3-G, Flushing, N.Y. 11355; C, Low # Radars.
- 6635 Dan Sickels, 3537 Kensington Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19134; C, General.
- 6636 Charlton International Inc., 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1Z9.
- 6637 Norfolk Public Library, AKA Kirn Memorial Library, 301 E. City Hall Ave., Norfolk, VA. 23510; C.
- 6638 Eric Vicker, 2820 Bethel Church Rd., Bethel Park, PA 15102; C, Pa. National Currency.
- 6639 Kathy Gilliah, P.O. Box 971, Vincennes, IN 47591; C, Large Size Type, Indiana Obsolete, Large and Small Nationals.
- 6640 C. Byron Barstow, P.O. Box 88, Centerville, Ohio 45459; C&D, Large U.S. Silver Cert.
- 6641 Fred Werner, 8198 Royal Palm Court, Tamarac, FL 33321; C&D, Florida BBN's.
- 6642 Greg Lockhart, 16334 Marshfield, Markham, IL 60426; C, Foreign & Wartime.
- 6643 Paul VanNess, 425 Rugby Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14619; C, \$2.00 Bills.
- 6644 Murray Thornburg, Box 9211, Bakersfield, CA 93389; C, Small Size Natl. Banknotes.
- 6645 Kevin Holmes, 1025 Horseblock Rd., Farmingville, N.Y. 11738; C, US Currency.
- 6646 Marshall Pollack, P.O. Box 83, Waban, Mass. 02168; C, Large US Currency.
- 6647 Richard Schulman, 8 Talbot Lane, Smithtown, N.Y. 11787; C, US & Foreign.
- 6648 E. J. Johnson, P.O. Box 749, Marianna, AR. 72360; C, Nationals.
- 6649 Dennis Johnson, 305 West 7th St., Mankato, Minn. 56001; C&D, Large & Small Nationals.
- 6650 Wm. A. Donovan, 5254 S. Dorchester, Apt. 609, Chicago, IL 60615; C, German, Chinese, Spanish Language.
- 6651 Terry Washko, P.O. Box 313, Streator, IL 61364; C.
- 6652 Paul Globe, 205-1250 Sanford St., London, Ontario, Canada N5V 2J7; C, Broken Banks & Better World.
- 6653 C.P. Stocker, Ltd., 9 Blenheim St., New Bond St., London W1Y 9LE England.
- 6654 David Stephens, P.O. Box 99, Musquodoboit Hgr, NS, Canada, B0J 2 L0; C, World.
- 6655 Randolph Skora, 12800 Nathaline, Redford, MI 48239; C, U.S.
- 6656 Richard Siebecker, R.D. 1, Box 49A, Kingsley, PA 18826; C.
- 6657 Craig Corben, 959 Thompson Drive, Bay Shore, NY 11706; C, US Large & Small Type.
- 6658 E.F. Van Exel, P.O. Box 10165, 2501 HD The Hague, Netherlands; C&D, Netherlands & Dutch Colonies.
- 6659 M.L. Wireman, 479 Brooklyn Blvd., Brightwaters, N.Y. 11718; C&D, Iran, Netherlands, B.E., Spain.
- 6660 Donald Podmore, P.O. Box 200, Alsea, OR 97324; C, Large Size US.
- 6661 Don Green, Box 681, Wise, VA 24293; C, National Currency.
- 6662 Steven Gutman, 259 W. 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; C, US Paper.
- 6663 Dan Pinion, Rt. 2 Box 234A, Empire, AL 35063; C, US Small.
- 6664 Robert Ballard, 716 Loughborough Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63111; C, National Bank Notes, US Types.
- 6665 James Beall, 121 Wynnwood Dr., Wilmington, De 19810; C, New General \$1 Types.
- 6666 R.M. Waltz, Box 41, Limerick, Pa. 19468; C.
- 6667 Paul Manderscheid, 3106 Holiday Dr. #12, Lansing, MI 48912; C&D, Michigan Currency, Obs, Nat, Scrip.
- 6668 Paul V. Kunz, 11883 Pearl Rd. #604, Strongsville, OH 44136; C, Large US Paper Money.
- 6669 Dave Ridnour, 3920 West Lake, Minneapolis, MN 55416; C, All Currency Large.

Final Report on Sales of 1983 SPMC Souvenir Card

After December 31, 1983, the sale of the 1983 SPMC souvenir card came to an end. The total sales were 5,550 out of a total 10,000 printed by the American Bank Note Company. Since this will possibly be the only intaglio printed "Santa Claus" souvenir card ever made, it could prove to be very popular in the future. The note depicted on the card was a \$2 White Mountain Bank, located in New Hampshire. The center vignette depicted Santa in his sleigh.

Our Society will again have a souvenir card for sale at the 1984 International Paper Money Show, at the Cook Conven-

tion Center in Memphis, Tennessee. Show dates are June 15, 16, and 17, 1984. The bank note to be depicted along with the prices will be announced later. You may obtain information concerning the Paper Money Show by writing to: Memphis Coin Club, P.O. Box 17871, Memphis, Tenn. 38187-0871.

JOHN W. WILSON
SPMC Souvenir Card Coordinator

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, WI 53549 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1, 1982 for Jan. 1983 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.
(22 words: \$1: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

WANTED: COLUMBIA, ILLINOIS Nationals. Also Waterloo, Illinois. Please price and describe. Paul L. Haudrich, 14860 Carrollton Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (115)

PAPER SCRIP OF Mount Hope Mining Company, Rockaway, New Jersey wanted. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461 (111)

MINNESOTA NATIONALS WANTED from: Bertha #7373, Cold Spring #8051, Forest Lake #11652, Grand Meadow #6933, Kerkhoven #11365, Lake Crystal #11401, Lake Wilson #11293, Le Sueur #7199, Le Sueur Center #6921, Madison #6795, Minnesota Lake #6532, Osakis #6837, Richfield #12115, Rochester #2316, Roseau #11848, St. Charles #6327, Sauk Centre #3155, Thief River Falls #5894, Verdale #6022, Windom #6396. Please send description and price. I will appreciate your help. Gary Kruesel, Box 7061, Rochester, MN 55903 (115)

WANTED: NATIONALS FROM Hoopeston, Ill. charter 2808, 9425, 13744; Milford, Ill. charter 5149; Boswell, Ind. charter 5476; Freeland Park, Ind. charter 7437; and Ambia, Ind. charter 9510. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

RHODE ISLAND NATIONALS—buying all small and Woonsocket and Cumberland large. Selling large and small sizes, over 100 notes. RINATS, P.O. Box 33, Ashton, RI 02864-0033 (115)

MARYLAND FISCAL PAPER wanted. I collect BBN's, scrip, coin notes, checks, stocks, tokens, letters, etc. pre-1900. Please describe or send photocopy. Price or I will make offer. Would also like to exchange information with any other Maryland collectors. Howard Cohen, Drawer CP160, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 (115)

WANTED: OLD CANCELED checks from the Hamilton and Cunningham Bank of Hoopeston, Ill. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

WANTED: NATIONAL BANK Notes, large or small sized, charter numbers 2217 and 500. Also looking for a nice dollar bill with serial number 2217. Send copy, details and price. Roger Urce, P.O. Box 289, Saint James, NY 11780.

WANTED: ILLINOIS NATIONALS and obsoletes—Carmi, Crossville, Enfield, Grayville, Norris City, Fairfield, Albion, Dahlgren, Omaha, New Haven. Pete Fulkerson, c/o The National Bank, 116 W. Main, Carmi, IL 62821 (115)

WOODLAWN, ILLINOIS \$5 1902 PB, Fr. 607, 11774 in F+ to trade for Bloomington, Illinois #2386, #2676, #5119; Normal, Illinois #4930 or any 1st charter Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Other trades considered. Greg Hair, 3804 Neely, Midland, TX 79707

OHIO WANTED: SANDUSKY, Norwalk, Huron, Bellevue, Port Clinton, and related exonomia. Include signatures if possible from #4792 and #11275. P. Rudolf, 90 W. Washington, Norwalk, OH 44857 (112)

BUYING ALABAMA MATERIAL: Nationals, obsoletes, checks, stocks, etc. Especially North Alabama, Florence, Tusculumbia. Bob Whitten, 743 Prospect #3, Florence, AL 35630 (112)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: large size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Box 242, Gerald, MO 63037 (118)

SPECIAL OFFERING: UNCUT sheets of 4 old United States revenue certificates dated 1878 with vignette of Taylor. Price \$4.75 each. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461 (110)

WANTED: MACERATED MONEY: postcards and any other items made out of macerated money. Please send full details to my attention. Bertram M. Cohen, PMW, 169 Marlborough St., Boston, MA 02116 (114)

WANTED: PENNSYLVANIA NATIONALS Muncy #837, Wellsborough #3938, LeRaysville, Shinglehouse, Tioga small, Ulysses large, New Milford small, Ulster large, Hop Bottom large, East Smithfield, Springville, Picture Rocks, Monroeton. Gerald Warner, Troy, PA 16947 (110)

WANTED: LARGE, SMALL and obsolete notes of Belleville, Illinois and area. Oren E. Cannady, 1210 Western Ave., Belleville, IL 62221

OLD STOCKS AND bonds. Send \$2 for latest Mail Bid Catalog & Sales Catalog. Also buying! Paying highest prices for beautiful and very old material. Railroads, oil companies, telegraph, industry, government, etc. Especially need Western material. Also need pre-1890 checks with pretty vignettes. Also will trade. Send SASE for free appraisal. David Beach, Box 5484, Bossier City, LA 71111 (318) 747-0929 (115)

McKINNEY, TEXAS NATIONALS wanted. Collin County National #2909, First National #2729, and Central National #14236. Describe (or photocopy) and price. Thanks. Jim Ranes, P.O. Box 892, West Jordan, Utah 84084 (112)

WANTED KOREA & SOUTH Korea banknotes. Example: all CU South Korea p30 1 won .75; p31 5 won 1.20; p32 10 won 6.00; p33 10 won .85; p34 50 won 25.00; p35 100 won 25.00; p36 100 won 15.00; p40 50 won 3.50. Namchong Cho, 726 Bode Circle #110, Hoffman Est., IL 60194 (121)

COLORADO MATERIAL WANTED: Nationals, checks, stocks, bonds, postcards, etc. Please describe and price. Max Stucky, P.O. Box 7768, Colorado Springs, CO 80933 (114)

BUYING SERIAL NUMBERS 00000001, 11111111, 22222222, 33333333, 44444444, 55555555, 66666666, 77777777, 88888888, 99999999. Please describe and price. Also interested in other low or special S/N's. ANA, SPMC, PMCM. Graeme Ton, 203 47th St., Gulfport, MS 39501. (111)

WANTED: CU \$1.00 FRN with serial #05041981 or 09221978. James E. Lund, Route 7, Box 726, Alexandria, MN 56308 (112)

GENUINE STOCK CERTIFICATES. List SASE. 50 different \$19.95. 100 different unissued \$22.95. 100 different used without pictures \$24.95. 50 different with 50 different pictures \$34.95. 1 to 100,000 wanted. Hollins, Box 112-P, Springfield, VA 22150 (112)

WANTED: VOLUMES 1-3 Paper Money. I collect Nebraska obsoletes. Nationals, post cards, railroad schedules, and books. Please send copies and prices. A.A. Armstrong, Jr., 211 W. 39, Scottsbluff, NE 69361 (110)

WANTED: BANK OF The United States checks, notes, letters, 1791-1840 or Xerox copies needed for book on this subject. Matt Rothert, Sr., 656 Graham St., Camden, AR 71701 (113)

ILLINOIS NATIONALS WANTED: Chester #4187, Dahlgren #7750, Dongola #10086, Equality #6978, Fairfield #5009 & 6609, Johnston City #7458, Jonesboro #12373, Mounds City #7443, New Douglas #13696, New Haven #8053, Omaha #10291, Ullin #8180. C.E. Hilliard, 201 E. Cherry, Winchester, IL 62694 (112)

WANTED: WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS Nationals. Price and describe. William H. Serocky, 11181 W. 33rd St., Zion, IL 60099 (112)

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091. Also interested in other northwestern Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (110)

BEAUTIFUL WORLD BANKNOTES for sale! I have over 1,000 different notes from over 130 countries. Ask for free catalog or send \$7 and receive 12 beautiful UNC. notes (all different) from 9 nations (cat. value \$24+). Satisfaction guaranteed. Larry R. Kinney, P.O. Box 907P, Bothell, WA 98041 (113)

WANTED: WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New York Nationals. Small or large, any condition. Send photocopy, note or description and asking price. Larry Feuer, 22 Beechwood Blvd., Port Chester, NY 10573 (phone 914-937-0937) (111)

FLORIDA NATIONALS WANTED, large and small size on any bank. Especially want Gainesville 3894 signed McKinstry as cashier, and large size Ocala 10578. Shayne MacMahon, Box 13282, Gainesville, FL 32604 (112)

MINNESOTA LARGE AND small wanted. Particularly need Osakis #6837, all Mankato banks, others. Please describe and price. Patrick Flynn, 122 Shadywood Ave., Mankato, MN 56001 (113)

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091, Bowling Green, Ohio notes, #4045. Any other NW Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (419-865-5516) (110)

I COLLECT CALIFORNIA, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and all other Western stocks, bonds, checks, drafts. Please sell to me! Ken Prag, Box 531 PM, Burlingame, CA 94010 (phone 415-566-6400). (119)

TENNESSEE NATIONALS WANTED for my personal collection. Especially need first and second charters. largest prices paid. Jasper Payne, Box 3093, Knoxville, TN 37917. (113)

WANTED: GERMAN NOTGELD, collections, accumulations, dealers' stocks. No Austrian. Frank P. Fritchle, 1163 Pomegranate Ct., Sunnyvale, CA 94087. (117)

BUYING AND SELLING Nationals and Type notes. A free price list is available upon request. Paying \$125 or more for any small size note from the Palo Alto National Bank, Palo Alto, CA (Ch. #13212) grading V.G. or better. William Litt, P.O. Box 4770, Stanford, CA 94305 (112)

LIST OF CHECKS available from plain to rare. Approximately 250 items. \$1.00 towards printing and postage would help but not necessary. Bob Pyne, 1610 Bennett Rd., Orlando, FL 32803 (111)

MISSISSIPPI OBSOLETE NOTES wanted for my collection. Favorable prices paid for notes that are needed. Byron W. Cook, Box 181, Jackson, MS 39205 (112)

QUESTION: DOES ANYONE in the United States have the complete story of paper scrip of McNeal Coal Company? Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461 (110)

INDIANA OBSOLETES WANTED: LaPorte 380-1, 381-1-2, 382-1, 383-1-2-3-4, 384-1, 385-1, 386-1-2-3-4-5-6, 387-1-2, 388-1. Michigan City 494-1-2-3-4, 495-1-2-3-4, 496-1-2-3, 497-1-2-3-4-5, 498-1-2-3, 499-1-2, 500-1-2-3, 502-1. Sutlers 925-1-2-3, 926-1, 927-1-2, 928-1. Wanted actual notes or a good glossy black and white actual size photo of each note (both sides) and any other unlisted from the above. Also want other Indiana obsoletes, college currency, nationals, script, old checks, stock certificates, bonds, merchant tokens, bus tokens, revenue stamps, trout stamps, hunting stamps. Other misc. Indiana items. Richard L. Salzer, RR#3, Box 791, Knox, IN 46534 (111)

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS wanted. Actively seeking notes for my collection. Appreciate Xerox of all large notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA WANTED: Nationals, checks obsoletes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

STUART, VIRGINIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 11901. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

NORTH CAROLINA WANTED: Mount Airy, Charter 4896. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

COCHRAN, GEORGIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 7567. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)



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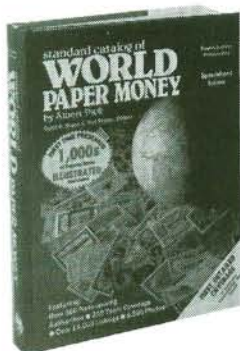
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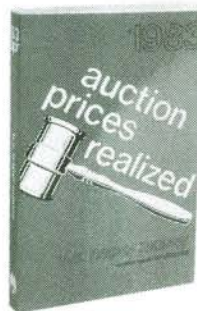
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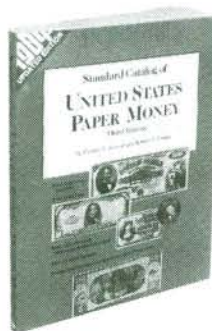
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OBSOLETE CURRENCY AUCTION

DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	
Lot #	Est.	Lot #	Est.
1. IL \$5 Lumberman's Bank at Grand Haven MI. E L Fuller, Rockford, IL. and Dubuque, IA. Few pinholes. 1857 F +	\$ 80	36. \$1 MI Insurance Co. 18____. variety with vignettes. Red back. U	75
2. IL \$2 As above. "Individual Liability" hand stamped. VF	70	37. \$5 Bank of Saline. 1837. F	35
3. IN \$1 MI city & S. Bend Plankroad Co. payable in Marshall, MI. Gem	60	38. \$1 Bank of Singapore. 1837 "A". GHOST TOWN! VF	145
4. IN \$2 As above. Gem	75	39. \$1 Wayne County Bank at Plymouth. 1838. small corner gone V. RARE F +	225
5. MA \$1 Bay State Mining Co. (MI) to L. Clarke, Boston. Black & green with place for stamp. F +	25	40. \$2 Bank of Adrian. 1841. Plate altered to "Michigan Safe Fund." EF +	110
6. MA \$10 As above. Black & yellow. Peter White goose egg sig! AU	40	41. \$1 Adrian Insur. Co. 1853. U	14
7. MA \$10 Osceola Consol. Mine (MI) To H. Bigelow, Boston. 187____. U	12	42. \$2 Bank of Allegan. 1837. slightly stained. VG	50
8. NY \$5 \$10 Central Mining Co. (MI) to James Mills, NY. 2 notes. U	15	43. \$10 Bank of Battle Creek. 18____. few pinholes. VF	60
9. NY \$15 as above. Scarce Denom. 1863. EF	30	44. \$20 Berrien County Bank. 1838. AU	75
10. NY \$5 Oakland County Bank (MI) payable at Bank of Cent. NY, Utica (engraved) 1839. Rare "B". F	125	45. \$1 Bank of Brest. 1837. Ghost town near Monroe. F	90
11. NY \$5 Bank of Macomb County (MI) payable at Bank of Tonawanda, NY (engraved) ND plain back. "C". EF	125	46. \$20 Farmers Bank of Genesee County. 1838. Flint Rapids. Note has been severed and skillfully repaired. Not noticeable. F	25
12. NY \$3 Bryant, Stratton & Co's International College Bank. Nice Lincoln vignette. Black & green. Many cities listed incl. Det. MI. AU	100	47. \$1 3/4 Government Stock Bank. 1853. Rare Denomination. "A". Tiny corner off. AF	175
13. NY \$500 As Above. 1867. Great Denomination! F	150	48. \$10 Merch. & Mech. Bank. Monroe. Spur. sigs. EF	15
14. NY \$1000 Bryant & Stratton's National College Bank. F	250	49. \$4 Bank of Monroe. 1836. Severed and patched on back. AF	55
15. NY \$3 Collins Iron Works (MI) C. Dixon. NY 1/2 inch "U" center tear. F	75	50. \$1 Bank of Pontiac (Det. & Pontiac RR Co.) Check. RARITY EF	300
MICHIGAN NOTES		51. \$3 As Above. Another GREAT RARITY. EF	300
16. \$1 1/4 Government Stock Bank. Ann Arbor. 1853 RARE. F	175	52. \$5 Calhoun County Bank. Marshall. "A". Spur. Sigs. VG	40
17. \$3 Exchange Bank. Ann Arbor 18____. AU	150	53. \$10 Saginaw City Bank. 1838. U	80
18. \$3 Bank of Chippeway. Sault De St. Marys 1838. AU +	45	54. \$1 Bank of Saline. 1837 Indian princess note. VF	45
19. \$5 Bank of Brest. 1837. GHOST TOWN. Choice AU	110	55. \$2 Caton's Business College Bank. ND. Unlisted Detroit note. VG-F	125
20. \$5 Bank of Adrian. 1840. flaws with 1% of top missing. G	30	56. \$2 Business College Bank. 1869. (Mayhew). Detroit. F	110
21. \$3 Bank of Singapore. 1837. MICHIGAN'S MOST FAMOUS GHOST TOWN! VF	150	57. \$1 Bank of Marshall. 1837 "B". Very high grade for this scarce bank. F	100
22. \$3 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. 1838. F	30	58. \$2 Merchants' Bank of Jackson County. Brooklyn. Right large "2", spur. sigs. Somewhat stained. Scarce variety. "A". F	45
23. \$10 Bank of Ypsilanti. 1836. Few pinholes. F +	45	59. \$3 As Above. Right large "3". "A". VF	55
24. \$20 Wayne County Bank at Plymouth. Spur. sigs. V. RARE. U	250	60. \$1 "A", \$2, \$3 Bank of Macomb County. Mt. Clemens. All with scarcer written dates and block overprints. AU, U, U	55
25. \$3 River Raisin & Lake Erie RR Co., Monroe. 1838. SHIP. VG	25	61. \$20 Bank of Macomb County. 18____. A RARE NOTE. VF +	100
26. \$1 St. Joseph County Bank. Centerville. Somewhat dark with small pieces of paper missing (2%). V. RARE. G	110	62. \$10 Bank of Lapeer. 1837. "B". F +	60
27. \$10 Bank of Saline. 1838. U	50	63. \$2 Lenawee County Bank. Palmyra. 1837. F +	110
28. \$1 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. 1838 "aA". U	30	64. \$5 "A", \$10 Bank of Macomb County. Written dates. Block letters. F, F	40
29. \$3 Merchants Bank of Jackson. 1840. Mill. "A". VF	35	65. \$1 Bank of MI. Detroit "Ag". G-VG	22
30. \$1 Bank of Niles. 1838. Coin note. V. RARE. VF	225	66. \$3 Bank of MI, Detroit "D" TERRITORIAL 1830. AF	35
31. \$2 Bank of St. Clair. Detroit. very high grade for this bank! F-VF	110	67. \$2 MI Insur. Co. 18____. Vignettes. Detroit. U	75
32. \$1 Berrien County Bank. 1838 "A". VG-F	55	68. \$50 As above. Magnificent vignettes. 18____. Red rev. U	75
33. \$3 Commercial Bank. Gratiot. 18____. U	35	69. \$2 Bank of Monroe. 1838. Harleston-Morrison. VG +	35
34. 1.25 Erie & Kalamazoo RR Bank. Signed. "A" small note. U	70	70. \$3 Bank of Niles. 1838. RARE. Unnoticeable repaired tear. F +	95
35. \$5 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. "C". U	30	71. \$1 "A", \$2 Oakland County Bank. 1843. First with unnoticeable 1" separation, otherwise F, other note is F. F	45
		72. \$10 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. 1838. AU	25
		73. \$3 Farmers & Merchants Bank of St. Joseph. 1838. Genuine sigs. & stamped "Centreville" in black. A "red dog". Two dark stains totaling about the size of a US quarter. RARE. VF	90
		74. \$2 Government Stock Bank. Ann Arbor. 1851. Spur. sigs. "B". EF	40

Lot #		Est.
75.	\$10 Jackson County Bank. Jacksonburgh. 1837. VF	40
76.	\$1 Bank of Pontiac. "B". Chief Pontiac. 1864. U	40
77.	\$1.25 Bank of Pontiac. 18____. Scarce Denomination. U	125
78.	\$1 Bank of River Raisin. "B". Monroe. G-VG	15
79.	\$1 Exchange Bank. Ann Arbor. "B". AU +	125
80.	\$5 Farmers Bank of Genesee County. Flint Rapids. 1838. VF +	35
81.	\$1 Farmers Bank of Homer. Spur. sigs. small corner off. Attractive. EF	110
82.	\$2 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. 1838. "B". EF	30
83.	25¢ Erie & Kalamazoo RR Bank. 1841. "A". Scarce small note. EF	50
84.	\$3 As above. 1854 printed. Large RR vignette. F	35
85.	\$10 As Above. 18____. "B" red "X" "X". Scarce. F +	35
86.	\$50 As above. spur. sigs. & small paper flaws with small corner replacements. A rare high denomination. VG	100
87.	\$1 River Raisin & Lake Erie RR Co. spur. sigs. "2". unnoticeable repaired tear. VG	15
88.	\$3 As above. 1863. green rev. AU	30
89.	\$1 Bank of St. Clair. 1840. payable Newark, Ohio. Scarce. VG	100
90.	\$2 Bank of Singapore. 1837. very popular GHOST TOWN. F +	145
91.	\$2 Commercial Bank. Gratiot. 18____. U	40
92.	\$1 Bank of Constantine. 1838. "A". Scarce bank & town. VG	110
93.	\$10 Detroit Bank. 1806. TERRITORIAL. slightly tannish appearance. U	45
94.	\$5 Detroit City Bank. 1837. Early view of Detroit. "A". U	55
95.	\$5 Bank of Tecumseh. 1859. black & green. "D". AU	65
96.	\$10 Bank of Tecumseh. 18____. RARE attractive note. VF	100
97.	\$2 Bank of Utica (Shelby & Det. RR Co.) 1838. V. RARE. AU	250
98.	\$3 Bank of Ypsilanti. 1838. Popular town. G	25
99.	\$10 As above. 1837. Ypsilanti was a Greek general. VG-F	45
100.	\$1 Bank of Clinton "A". 1837. F	25
101.	\$3 As above. 1837. F	35
102.	\$3 Clinton Canal Bank. Pontiac. 1837. VF	40
103.	\$10 As above. Vivid and distinctive note. EF	45
104.	\$5 Branch County Bank. spur. sigs. minor flaws. Seldom seen. G	75
105.	\$3 Calhoun County Bank. Marshall. Spur. sigs? Scarce. EF	75
106.	\$5 Bank of Chippeway. Sault De St. Marys. 1838. "B". U	45
107.	\$5 Chippeway County Bank. Sault De St. Marys. "B" 18____. RARE. VF	110
108.	\$3 Detroit & St. Joseph RR Bank. Jackson. 1840. Rare. VF	125
109.	\$5 Detroit Bank. 1806. Territorial. F	35
110.	25¢ Merchants scrip, not signed. CLINTON! Paper flaws & separations. No scrip listed in Bowen of any kind. 1838. VG	20
111.	\$20 Saginaw Valley Bank. East Saginaw. 18____. V. RARE. F	225
112.	Group of 10 MI checks 1890s-1929. All diff. banks. 10	

(Michigan bidders note lots 1-15 are all MI related.)

End of Auction. 5% BUYER'S CHARGE, otherwise usual rules. Postage & insurance will be added. MI residents sub-

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\$10	1929 FNB of Hillsdale. 168. obv. EF/rev. F-VF.	75
\$2	1875 FNB of Lapeer. 1731. The rarest collectable type note from MI! Unknown to Grinnell from any bank. A UNIQUE note! Vivid. EF	3000
\$10	1882BB Alpena NB. 2847. Close top trim. some small rust spots. VG	345
\$20	1902 Houghton NB. M7676. CU	325
\$20	1902 Union City NB. 1826. Choice. AU	275
\$5	1902 Second NB of Saginaw. 1918. CU	245
\$1	1875 Coldwater NB. 1235. Red seal slightly faded. VG	395
\$20	1902 RS FNB of Marquette. M390. F	295
\$5	1902 RS Old NB of Grand Rapids. M2890. Vivid. CU	550
\$50	1902 Grand Rapids NB. 3293. Close top trim. G-VG	165
\$5	1882BB FNB of St. Ignace. 3886. 2 small corners off. EX-GRINNELL. EF	345
\$10	1902 RS FNB of Escanaba. M3761. Exotic pres. sig. AF	325
\$50	1929II Birmingham NB. 13703. U	1000
\$50	1929II NB of Grand Rapids. 13758. Few pinholes. Only 2 MI banks issued \$50 1929 type II's!! The pair for	1425
\$20	1882BB FNB of Petoskey. M5607. F	345
\$10	1902 City National Bank of Lansing. 3513. Just a shade from U	295
\$5	1902 Union NB of Marquette. 12027. Slightly close top trim. Bright AU	295
\$2	Orig. FNB of Hancock. 2143. A SUPER UP NOTE. If you owned one each of every known UP first charter note, your collection would consist of four notes. VG	2000
\$5	1902 FNB of Iron River. 8545. Top trimmed too close. VG	45
\$20	1902 FNB of Calumet. 3457. VF +	95
\$20	1902 Crystal Falls NB. 11547. F	90
\$10	1902 Merchants & Miners NB of Ironwood. 12387. Weak sigs. VG	90
\$20	1902 Commercial NB of St. Joseph. 5594. VG-F	135
\$10	1902 Negaunee NB. 9556. VF	80
\$10	1902 Hackley NB of Muskegon. 4398. VG	65
\$10	1929II Lumberman's NB of Menominee. 4454. VG +	55
\$5	1902 Grand Rapids NB. 3293. VG	35
\$5	1902 FNB of Norway. 6863. Bottom a little tapered. G-VG	70

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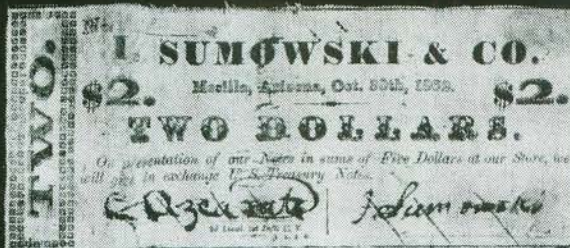
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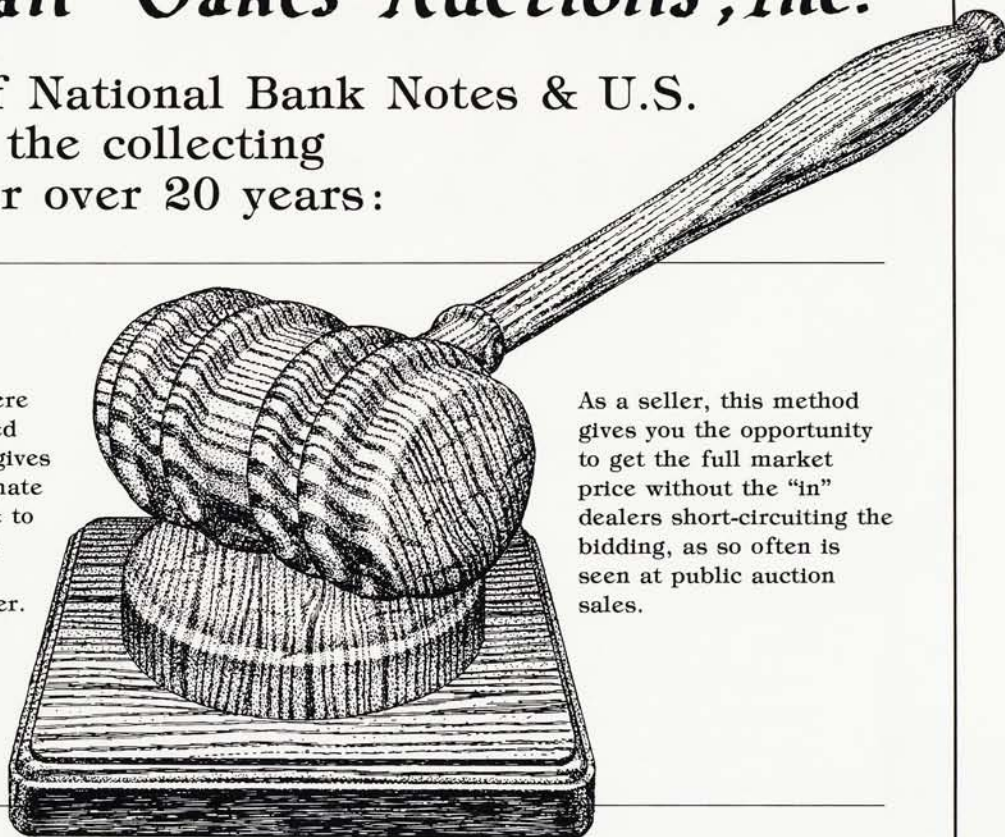
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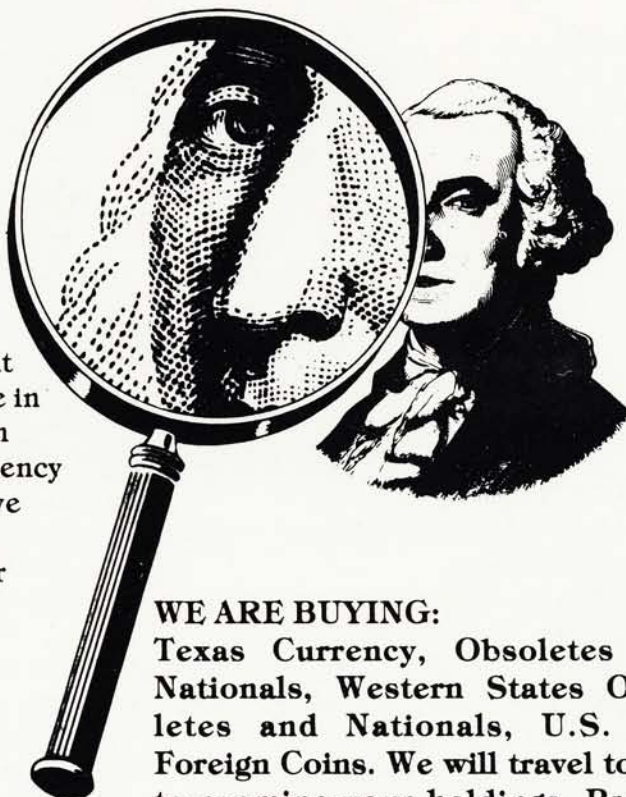
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